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Ornithological Dictionary;

OR,

Alphabetical Synopsis

OF

BRITISH BIRDS.

BY

GEORGE MONTAGU, F.L.S.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

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Ornithological Dictionary.

M.

MADGE-HOWLET. Vide *Owl-white.*

MAGPIE.

Corvus pica. *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 157. 13. *Gmel. Syst.* i. p. 373. *Raii Syn.* p. 41. A. 1. *Will.* p. 87. t. 19. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 162. 32. *Brisson.* ii. p. 35. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 164.

La Pie. *Buf.* iii. p. 85. 87.

Magpie, *or* Pianet. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 78.—*Ib.* fol. p. 77. t. D. 2. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 136. *Will. Angl.* p. 127. t. 19. *Albin.* i. t. 15. *Hayes, Br. Birds,* t. 8. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* t. 39. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 392. 29.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 80. *Pult. Cat. Dorset.* p. 5. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 39. *Don. Br. Birds,* iv. t. 95.

PROVINCIAL.

Hagister.

This ſpecies of Crow is about eighteen inches in length; weight between eight and nine ounces. Bill black; irides hazel. The breaſt, upper part of the belly, and ſcapulars, white; the reſt of the plumage black; the wings and tail beautifully gloſſed with blue, green, and purple; the ten firſt quill-feathers are white in the middle on the inner web; the tail is nine inches and a half long, and very cuneiform, the outer feathers not being much above half as long as the middle ones; legs and claws black.

The female differs only from the other ſex in being rather leſs, and in the tail being ſhorter.

It has been very juſtly remarked, that England does not produce a more beautiful bird than the Magpie; but that thoſe who have only ſeen the dirty mutilated ſpecimens in captivity can form no idea of its native beauty.

Theſe birds generally continue in pairs the whole year; and though ſhy it rarely removes far from the habitation of man. Its attachment, however, is governed by ſelf-intereſt; is a great enemy to the huſbandmen, but has cunning enough to evade his wrath. No animal food comes amiſs to its carnivorous appetite; young poultry, eggs, young Lambs, and even weakly Sheep, it will attempt to deſtroy by firſt plucking out their eyes; the young of Hares, Rabits, and feathered game, ſhare the ſame fate; fiſh, carrion, inſects, and fruit; and

laſtly

laſtly grain, when nothing elſe can be got. It is an artful, clamorous bird, proclaiming aloud any apparent danger, and thereby gives notice to its aſſociates. Neither the Fox or other wild animal can appear without being noticed and haunted; even the fowler is frequently ſpoiled of his ſport, for all other birds ſeem to know the alarming chatter of this bird.

Its neſt is curiouſly built for the defence of its young; it is of an oval ſhape, made of ſticks, generally the black thorn, ſtrongly woven together, with only a ſufficient entrance on one ſide; the bottom is plaſtered with earth, and lined with fibrous roots.

It lays ſix or ſeven eggs early in the ſpring, of a yellowiſh white, ſpotted with brown and cinereous.

The place of nidification is various; ſometimes on the top of a high tree, in a thick buſh or hedge, and frequently at a ſmall diſtance from the ground. From theſe circumſtances it has been ſuppoſed there are two ſpecies, and have ſometimes been denominated the Tree-Mag and the Hedge-Mag.

In winter theſe birds aſſemble in great numbers to rooſt in ſome coppice or thicket, but ſeparate again in the day.

When reclaimed the Magpie is a very docile bird, and ſeems to have its natural faculties heightened by domeſtication, imitating the human voice, and various other ſounds.

MAGPIE-MOUNTAIN. Vide *Shrike-cinereous.*

MALLARD. Vide *Duck-common.*

MASH-HEN. Vide *Gallinule-common.*

MARROT. Vide *Puffin, Razor-bill, Guillemot-leſſer.*

MARTIN.

Hirundo urbica. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 347. 3. *Gmel. Syſt* ii. p. 1017. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 573. 3.

Hirundo ruſtica, ſive agreſtis. *Raii Syn.* p. 71. A. 2. *Will.* p. 155. t. 39. *Brif.* ii. p. 490. 2. —*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 295.

Hirondelle à cul blanc. *Buf.* vi. p. 614. t. 25. f. 2.

Martin, Martlet, *or* Martinet. *Br. Zool.* i. N°169. —*Ib.* fol. 96. t. Q. f. 2. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N°331. *Will. Angl.* p. 213. t. 39. *Albin.* ii. t. 56. a. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 564. 3. —*Ib. Sup.* p. 192. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iii. t. 124. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 13. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 252.

PROVINCIAL.

House Martin.

This ſpecies of Swallow is rather inferior in ſize to the Chimney Swallow; the length is about five inches and a half. Bill black; irides hazel. The whole upper parts are of a gloſſy blue-black, the rump excepted, which, with the under parts from chin

chin to vent, is white; the tail is blue-black, and forked; the legs are covered with a white down; the claws white.

This well-known ſpecies viſits England in the ſpring rather later than the Common Swallow. It firſt makes its appearance in low, warm ſituations, and if the weather is fine begins building early in May.

The neſt is generally placed under the eve of a houſe; ſometimes againſt rocks or cliffs contiguous to the ſea. It is built with mud externally, and lined with feathers, with a ſmall hole on one ſide for entrance.

The eggs are four or five in number, of a pure white. The young never quit the neſt till they are able to fly well, and are fed by the old birds frequently on wing. At the time of incubation, and when the young are firſt hatched, it is not uncommon to ſee both the old birds in the neſt together, in which place the act of conſummation is performed.

Theſe birds, like the reſt of the genus, are conſtantly on wing, are rarely ſeen to perch on a tree, and ſeldom ſettle at all during the day, except in the autumn, juſt before their winter migration, at which time they aſſemble in large flocks on the roofs of houſes and other buildings, expoſing themſelves to the influence of the ſun; but we have never been able to aſcertain where they rooſt at

night after they have forſaken their neſts; but moſt probably in holes under the tiles and thatch of houſes.

Much has been ſaid by various authors concerning the winter ſtate and abode of this bird and its congeneries. To attempt to refute the abſurd idea of their immerſion would be a treſpaſs on the patience of our readers. It muſt, however, be obſerved, that their internal formation abſolutely prevents it; nor is there any occaſion to reſort to ſuch unnatural means when no birds are furniſhed with more ample powers for migration. That a few inſtances of their having been found in old ſhafts of mines, and in ſimilar ſituations, we will not diſpute; though it is ſomewhat extraordinary that thoſe who have ſtated ſuch as facts do not mention which ſpecies of Swallow was ſo found; nor have we been able to find a ſingle perſon of good authority who ever ſaw the fact.

Why theſe birds ſhould ever have been denied their migrative powers we cannot conceive, when others, much leſs qualified for long flights, have not been doubted.

That this bird, as well as the Chimney Swallow, are now and then ſeen flying about long after the general diſappearance of theſe birds, we have more than once had ocular proof of. But theſe inſtances muſt be attributed to ſome accident or individual defect, which prevented them from performing their

their uſual autumnal flight. It is well known that in ſome animals, whoſe radical heat is ſenſibly affected by cold, the power of action is loſt when the fluids become languid, and animal life is as it were ſuſpended. The Batt, the Dormouſe, and Hedgehog, become torpid in winter, when the mean ſtate of the air is below 45 degrees; and their heat ſeems to keep pace nearly with the ſtate of the atmoſphere. But even at this ſeaſon the general warmth of the ſun regenerates their benumbed limbs, and the Batt is ſometimes ſeen flying about at mid-day, but returns again to its former ſtate for weeks, and perhaps months, if the air proves colder.

Thus it is with the Martin and Swallow who have been accidentally detained in this northern climate; they are rouſed by a certain degree of heat, and the calls of hunger induce them to fly abroad for food; and it is much to be doubted whether this ſudden return of all the animal functions does not prove fatal, from not being able to find ſufficient food to ſupply the natural excretions, which in a torpid ſtate have been obſerved to be little or none.

It cannot be ſuppoſed it was intended by nature that birds who have the power of ſhifting their quarters in ſo expeditious a manner, and with ſuch eaſe, ſhould ever repoſe during the colder ſeaſon. It is therefore moſt reaſonable to ſuppoſe ſuch accidental migrative birds, who are detained in a climate

unſuitable to their nature, periſh before the return of the warmer months.

We have known ſeveral inſtances of a ſingle bird of this ſpecies flying about in ſearch of food after the middle of November, but never for two days together, nor after the latter end of that month.

Found in moſt parts of Europe, and in Aſia.

MARTIN-BANK. Vide *Martin-ſand.*

MARTIN-BLACK. Vide *Swift.*

MARTIN-HOUSE. Vide *Martin.*

MARTIN-SAND.

Hirundo riparia. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 334. 4. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 1019. *Raii Syn.* p. 71. A. 3. *Will.* p. 156. t. 39. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 575. 10. *Brif.* ii. p. 506. 12.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 299.

L'Hirondelle de rivage. *Buf.* vi. p. 632.

Sand Martin, *or* Shore-bird. *Br. Zool.* i. N°170. —*Ib.* fol. 97. t. Q. f. 1. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N°332. *Will. Angl.* p. 213. t. 39. *Albin.* ii. t. 56. b. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 568. 10. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* t. 125. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 253. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 13.

PROVINCIAL.

Bank Martin.

This is the ſmalleſt ſpecies of Britiſh Swallow; length four inches and three quarters.

Bill duſky; irides hazel.

The

The whole upper parts of the plumage are of a mouſe-coloured brown; the under parts white, except acroſs the breaſt, which is brown; legs duſky, a little feathered behind.

The Sand Martin is not near ſo plentiful, and is more local than the other ſpecies.

It viſits England about the ſame time as the Swallow, reſorting only to ſuch places as are convenient for breeding; is frequently ſeen about rivers, where it makes a neſt in the banks, but moſt commonly in ſand-pits, where it can with more eaſe excavate the ſand in order to form a ſecure place for its neſt. The holes are generally horizontal, and their depth two or three feet. Sometimes they build in old walls, and, we are told, in hollows of trees. The neſt is compoſed of ſtraw and dried fibres, lined with feathers.

The eggs are four or five in number, quite white, like thoſe of the Martin, but rather ſmaller; weighing about twenty-two grains.

The manners of this ſpecies is much like that of the common Martin, and are often ſeen in company together ſkimming over water in purſuit of gnats and other ſubaquatic inſects. This, as well as the other ſpecies, have been ſuppoſed to lay torpid in their holes all the winter; and many fruitleſs attempts have been made to diſcover them at that ſeaſon by digging to the bottom of thoſe holes where they reſort in ſummer.

It is found in moſt parts of Europe, and is ſaid

to

to be common in America, where it is called Ground Swallow.

MARTINET. Vide *Martin.*

MARTLET. Vide *Martin.*

MATTAGES. Vide *Shrike-cinereous.*

MERGANSER A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſlender, a little depreſſed, furniſhed at the end with a crooked nail; edges of each mandible very ſharply ſerrated.

Noſtrils, near the middle of the mandible, ſmall and ſuboval.

Toes three before, webbed, the outer one the longeſt; hind toe furniſhed with a fin.

MERGANSER-MINUTE.

Mergus minutus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 209. 6? *Faun. Suec.* N° 138. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 575. 10. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 548. 6.

Mergus glacialis. *Raii Syn.* p. 135. A. 3. *Will.* p. 254.

Merganſer criſtatus minor. *Briſ.* vi. p. 243. 3. t. 24. f. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 426.

Weeſel Coot. *Albin.* i. t. 88.

Red-headed Smew, *or* Lough-Diver. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 263?—*Ib.* fol. 141. t. Addend.? *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 540. A.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 741. *Will. Angl.* p. 338. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 83. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 19.

Minute

Minute Merganſer. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 429. 6. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vi. t. 235. *Don. Br. Birds*, t. 52.

This bird is about the ſize of a Teal; the length rather exceeds fourteen inches. Bill black; irides hazel. The upper part and ſides of the head, taking in the eyes, duſky ferruginous, almoſt black about the eyes, eſpecially between that and the bill; on the back part of the head the feathers are long and ſlender; the chin, throat, and upper part of the neck before, are white; the lower part of the neck and breaſt duſky and cinereous-grey mixed; the under parts white; the back, rump, and ſcapulars, black; the laſt, as well as the upper part of the back, daſhed with cinereous; primary quills duſky; ſecondaries gloſſy black, ſlightly tipped with white; their coverts tipped the ſame, forming two ſlender bars acroſs the wing; on the upper coverts a large patch of white; tail ſomewhat cuneiform, duſky; legs duſky.

This bird is ſubject to vary a little in colour about the head; ſome are more ferruginous than others; and ſometimes that part is duſky with only a reddiſh tinge. No birds have perplexed the naturaliſt more than ſome ſpecies of Merganſers; and various are the opinions concerning the one before us. If we conſider that the young may not arrive at maturity in plumage for two or three years it may admit of great doubt whether this may not be the young or female of the Smew.

Dr.

Dr. Latham, in his Eſſay on the *Tracheæ* of Birds, publiſhed in the fourth volume of the *Linnæan Tranſactions*, conſiders that there are but three diſtinct ſpecies of Merganſer which migrate into this country; and ſays he has found the *labyrinth* of the ſuppoſed male of this bird in every reſpect ſimilar to that of the male Smew; from which he concludes it is that bird not arrived to maturity in plumage.

We have long had our ſuſpicions of what the Doctor has aſſerted; and we ſtrongly recommend attention to this new field of inveſtigation, particularly in this and the Duck tribe, from which conſiderable knowledge is to be expected.

It is not frequently met with in the ſouth of England, and only in winter when the weather is ſevere; and rarely otherwiſe than ſingle, or at moſt two together.

Its principal food is fiſh, after which it dives with great eaſe, and remains long under water.

MERGANSER-RED-BREASTED.

Mergus ſerrator. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 208. 3. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 546. 3. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 829. 4.

Mergus cirrhatus fuſcus. *Raii Syn.* p. 135. A. 4. *Will.* p. 255. t. 64.

Mergus criſtatus. *Brif.* vi. p. 237. 2. t. 23.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 424.

Le Harle huppé. *Buf.* viii. p. 273.

Red-breaſted Merganſer. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 261. t. 93.

t. 93.—*Ib.* fol. 147. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 466. *Edw.* t. 95. *Albin.* ii. t. 101. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 423. 3. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vi. t. 233. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 81. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 18. *Don. Br. Birds,* ii. t. 38.

PROVINCIAL.

Red-breaſted Gooſander. Leſſer-toothed Diver. Serula.

This ſpecies is about twenty-one inches in length; weight two pounds.

The bill is three inches long; the upper mandible duſky, the lower red; irides purpliſh red. The head and part of the neck black, gloſſed with green; on the back of the head the feathers are long, forming a ſort of pendant creſt; the reſt of the neck and under part of the body white; breaſt ferruginous, mixed with black and white; upper part of the back gloſſy black; rump marked with brown and cinereous tranſverſe ſtreaks; the ſcapulars and wing coverts are ſome black and ſome white; quills duſky; tail brown; legs orange; claws black.

The female has the upper part of the neck and head dull ferruginous; fore part of the neck and breaſt the ſame, mottled with black and white; the greater part of the neck behind, back, rump, and ſcapulars, cinereous; lower part of the breaſt and belly white. Both ſexes are ſubject to ſome variety in plumage.

Theſe

Theſe birds ſometimes appear in the ſouth of England in winter, but more frequently in the north; are ſaid to breed in Scotland in ſome of the lochs. Is found in the Ruſſian dominions, about the great rivers of Siberia.

Is ſaid to breed on the ſhores of Greenland, and are obſerved at Hudſon's Bay in large flocks; breeds there as well as at Newfoundland, chiefly on the iſlands. The neſt is ſaid to be made with dry graſs, lined with down; the eggs are white; ſometimes as many as thirteen in a neſt, about the ſize of thoſe of a Duck.

MERLIN.

Falco Œſalon. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 284. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 49. 119. *Raii Syn.* p. 15. 15. *Will.* p. 50. t. 3. *Brif.* i. p. 382. 23.—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 111.

Merlin. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 63.—*Ib.* fol. t. A. 12. *Will. Angl.* p. 85. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* i. t. 22. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 106. 93.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 29. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 3. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 22. *Don. Br. Birds,* iv. t. 94.

The weight of the male of this ſpecies of Falcon is about five ounces; length ten inches. Bill bluiſh lead-colour; cere greeniſh yellow; irides duſky.

The crown of the head is duſky brown, ſtreaked with black down the ſhafts of each feather; on the back of the head the feathers are white at the baſe, tipped

tipped with ferruginous; the middle of each feather black at the point; the back, ſcapulars, rump, and wings, cinereous lead-colour, each feather marked with a long ſlender line of black down the ſhaft; greater quills black; the inner webs marked with many oblong white ſpots; thoſe next the body are coloured like the back on the outer webs; the inner webs ſpotted as the others; the two firſt feathers are much indented towards the point of the inner web, as if cut with a pair of ſciſſars; the third feather rather exceeds the ſecond in length, and is the longeſt; the throat is nearly white; breaſt, belly, ſides, and thighs, ferruginous, ſtreaked with duſky; vent and under tail coverts pale ferruginous; the under wing coverts are rufous-brown, with round white ſpots on each web; tail like the back, croſſed with ſix or ſeven bars of black; the end black for almoſt an inch, ſlightly tipped with white; legs yellow; claws black.

The female weighs about nine ounces; length twelve inches and a half. Bill, cere, and irides, the ſame. The whole upper parts of the plumage are brown, tinged with ferruginous, with duſky ſtreaks on the ſhafts; beneath yellowiſh white, with broad duſky brown ſtreaks; tail brown, like the back, with five or ſix narrow bars of yellowiſh white, tipped with the ſame.

The above deſcription is taken from the birds now before us; but theſe birds ſeem to vary a little in the markings. Mr. Pennant obſerves, the bars

on

on the tail are generally from thirteen to fifteen in number; but remarks in one ſpecimen there were only eight.

The male above deſcribed was recently taken alive in a trap-cage hung in a paſſage of a houſe, in which there was a Bulfinch; and what was extraordinary it had loſt an eye. We kept it alive for ſome time, and found it extremely docile; and what was remarkable, would drink freely whenever water was offered it, and ſhewed ſigns of diſtreſs when long kept without it. This remarkable thirſt, ſo unuſual in predaceous birds, which we have kept for years without ever attempting to drink, was certainly occaſioned by fever, for it died of an inflammation on its lungs.

The Merlin is exceedingly rapid on wing, and was uſed formerly in falconry, being eſteemed for its courage, though inferior in ſize. The female will kill a Partridge at a ſingle pounce; but the male is contented with humbler game. The wing of this ſpecies is not ſo long and pointed as that of the Hobby; when cloſed it does not reach to the end of the tail by an inch and a half.

It flies low, and is generally ſeen ſkimming along the ſide of a hedge, or over the ſurface of the ground, in purſuit of ſmall birds. Theſe birds viſit the ſouth of England in October, about the time the Hobby retires, but has never been obſerved to breed further ſouth than Cumberland, where, Dr. Latham informs us, it has been found more

than once with four young ones, placed on the ground. In the middle of a high clump of heath upon the moors in Northumberland we found three young ones about half grown, but no neſt. They were well concealed, and would not have been diſcovered but by a ſetting-dog making a point at them.

The eggs are ſaid to be of a plain chocolate-colour, and that an inſtance has been known of its depoſiting them in a deſerted Crow's neſt.

MEW. Vide *Winter-mew.*

MIRE-DRUM. Vide *Bittern.*

MISSEL-BIRD. Vide *Thruſh-miſſel.*

MOCK-NIGHTINGALE. Vide *Blackcap.*

MOOR-BUZZARD.

Falco œruginoſus. *Lin. Syſt.* p. 130. 29. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 267. *Raii Syn.* p. 17. A. 4. *Will.* p. 42. t. 7. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 25. 53.

Circus paluſtris. *Briſ.* i. p. 401.—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 115.

Buſard. *Buf.* i. p. 218. t. 10.

Moor Buzzard. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 57.—*Ib.* fol. 67. t. A. 5. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 225. L. *Will. Angl.* p. 75. t. 7. *Albin.* i. t. 3. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* i. t. 8. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 53.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 15. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 8. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 3.

The ſpecimen now before us of this ſpecies of Falcon is a female; its weight twenty-eight ounces

and a half; length twenty-three inches and a half. Bill black; cere and irides yellow. The whole plumage is of a chocolate brown, tinged more or leſs with ferruginous; the crown of the head is of a dull yellow; legs long and yellow; claws black.

The male is ſomewhat leſs, weighing about twenty-one ounces; length twenty-one inches; plumage the ſame, but generally brighter in colour.

Theſe birds are ſubject to ſome variety in markings: ſometimes the crown of the head is white; others have the whole head white, or yellowiſh; the ſhoulders are ſaid to be ſometimes yellow; and we have ſeen a ſpecimen with the head, part of the wing coverts, and the four firſt quill-feathers, white. Theſe markings are conſidered as mere varieties, as ſome are ſaid to be found wholly of a chocolate-brown: ſuch, however, are by no means ſo common as thoſe with a yellow crown, or of various ſhades of that colour to white. In more than twenty ſpecimens we have examined this was the conſtant mark, except as above deſcribed.

This ſpecies appears to be local, moſtly frequenting ſwampy moors and barren ſituations; and though rarely met with in the more cultivated parts, it is the moſt common of the Falcon tribe about the ſandy flats on the coaſt of Caermarthenſhire, where they prey upon young Rabbits; and we have ſeen no leſs than nine feeding at one time upon the carcaſe of a ſheep.

It

It will ſometimes feed on frogs, lizards, worms, and even the larger inſects.

The neſt is moſt frequently made on the ground amongſt ſhort wood, furze, or fern. It is compoſed of ſticks, ruſhes, or coarſe graſs; ſometimes, though rarely, it builds in the fork of a large tree.

In both theſe ſituations we have found the neſt with eggs. Theſe are perfectly white, without any ſpots; conſiderably leſs than thoſe of the Common Buzzard.

It is by no means a bird of rapid flight, and therefore pounces its prey on the ground; for which purpoſe it is generally ſeen ſkimming over the ſurface of the ground like the Ringtail. It is ſaid to prey on fiſh occaſionally, and on young Ducks, and other water-fowl; from which circumſtance it has in ſome parts obtained the name of Duck Hawk.

In the breeding ſeaſon, when the female is ſetting, the male will ſoar to a conſiderable height, and remain ſuſpended on wing for a great length of time.

MOOR-COCK. Vide *Grous-red.*

MOOR-HEN. Vide *Gallinule-common.*

MOOR-TITLING. Vide *Stone-chat.*

MORILLON.

Anas Glaucion. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 201. 26. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 525. *Raii Syn.* p. 143. 11.—*Ib.* p. 144. *Will.* p. 282. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 868. 88.

Morillon. *Brif.* vi. p. 406. t. 36. f. 1. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 468.

Glaucion, *or* Morillon. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 277. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 573. F. *Will. Angl.* p. 367. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 537. 77. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 70.

Although a bird of the Duck kind has been given under this denomination by a variety of authors of repute, we confeſs to be unacquainted with ſuch as a diſtinct ſpecies. The Golden-eye, Tufted, and Scaup Ducks, have been given the name of Morillon; that which Linnæus calls the Glaucion is ſuppoſed to be the Morillon of Briſſon. Dr. Latham, whoſe excellence and attention in the ſtudy of Ornithology is ſo well known, acknowledges, in his *Synopſis*, his doubts as to the identity of this bird, though he has continued it as a diſtinct ſpecies in his *Index Ornithologicus*. That gentleman mentions having received a pair by the name of Morillon, which were ſo like the female Golden-eye that he was ſtruck with the circumſtance; and we have every reaſon to believe the Morillon of Briſſon to be no other than a variety of the male Golden-eye, or Tufted Duck. The former of theſe birds is ſubject to great variety, probably from age; and we have ſeen it accord ſo nearly with the deſcription given of this bird, that there ſeems to be little doubt they are one and the ſame ſpecies.

The deſcription given of this bird is that it is rather

rather leſs than the Golden-eye; length near fifteen inches. Bill lead-colour; irides golden yellow; the head is ſomewhat creſted; that and moſt of the neck black, gloſſed with violet; the lower part of the neck rufous-brown; the back, ſcapulars, and rump, gloſſy blackiſh brown, with a ſlight tinge of violet; the feathers on the breaſt brown, deeply edged with white; belly white, mixed with brown near the vent; wing coverts blackiſh brown; moſt of the inner ones have a caſt of green; the ten firſt quills are blackiſh brown; of theſe from the fourth to the tenth are marked with grey more or leſs in the middle of the outer web near the ſhaft; the eleventh and twelfth pale grey, with brown tips; the eight following white, tinged as the laſt; the inner of theſe brown on the inner web; the ſix next the body dark brown, and the outer one of theſe has a white ſpot on the outer web; tail violet brown; legs lead-colour; claws black.

The deſcription given by Mr. Pennant differs conſiderably from that of Briſſon.

The bill is of a yellowiſh brown; irides gold-colour; the head of a duſky ruſt-colour; round the upper part of the neck is a collar of white, beneath that a broader of grey; the back and coverts duſky, with a few white lines; the greater coverts duſky, with a few great ſpots of white; the primaries black; the ſecondaries white; breaſt and belly white; tail duſky; the ſides above the thighs black; the legs yellow. The ſame author adds,

that the bird deſcribed was bought in the London market, but was doubtful of the ſex. And further remarks, that about the ſame time he was favoured with an account of two birds of this ſpecies ſhot in Eſſex; both agreed in colour, but one weighed twenty-ſix ounces, the other only nineteen.

In the ſecond edition of the *Britiſh Zoology* this bird is called Grey-headed Duck.

This ſeems to be the bird figured by Lewin, Vol. VII. t. 256, and is called Brown-headed Duck.

We believe there is little doubt this is no other than a variety of the Golden-eye in one ſtage of plumage before it arrives to maturity; many of which we have ſeen and proved to be ſuch by the ſingular ſtructure of the windpipe.

In Briſſon's bird the head being black and the legs lead-coloured, induces us to think it is a variety of the Tufted Duck, eſpecially as he mentions the head to be ſomewhat creſted; for many of them are without the long pendant feathers. We muſt, however, leave the ſubject to future ornithologiſts, who may hereafter be able to determine with more certainty if ſuch a bird as the Morillon actually exiſts as a diſtinct ſpecies. And we ſtrongly recommend to their attention a careful examination of the *trachia*, or windpipe, which ſubject is ſo ably handled by Dr. Latham in the fourth volume of the *Linnæan Tranſactions*, accompanied with excellent figures of the windpipes of a variety of birds;

birds; amongſt theſe are thoſe of the Golden-eye and Tufted Duck, the ſtructure of which may be conſulted.

MORROT. Vide *Guillemot-leſſer.*
MOUNTAIN-COCK. Vide *Grous-wood.*
MUMRUFFIN. Vide *Titmouſe-long-tailed.*
MURDERING-BIRD. Vide *Shrike-cinereous.*
MURRE. Vide *Guillemot-fooliſh* and *Razor-bill.*

N.

NETTLE-CREEPER. Vide *Whitethroat.*
NETTLEMONGER. Vide *Whitethroat.*
NIGHT-HAWK. Vide *Goatſucker.*
NIGHTINGALE.

Motacilla Luſcinia. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 328. 1. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 950. *Raii Syn.* p. 78. A. 2. *Will.* p. 161. t. 41. *Briſ.* iii. p. 397. 13.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 420.

Sylvia Luſcinia. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 506. 1.

Le Roſſignol. *Buf.* v. p. 81. t. 6. f. 1.

Nightingale. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 154.—*Ib.* fol. 100. t. 8. 1. f. 2. *Arct. Zool.* p. 416. A. *Will. Angl.* p. 220. t. 41. *Albin.* iii. t. 53.—*Ib. Song Birds*, t. p. 67. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 408. 1.

—*Ib. Sup.* p. 180. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iii. t. 99. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 229. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 8. *Don. Br. Birds,* v. t. 108.

This ſpecies of Warbler is about the ſize of the Sky Lark, but of a more ſlender and elegant form. Its weight is ſix drams; length near ſeven inches. Bill brown; irides hazel.

The head and upper parts of the body pale tawny; the under parts cinereous-brown; tail deep tawny-red; quills brown; the outer webs reddiſh brown; legs long, and of a light brown.

The female is rather leſs, but in plumage both ſexes are nearly alike.

This is the largeſt ſpecies of the Warbler genus; it appears with us ſometimes in April, but moſt commonly not till the beginning of May.

The females do not arrive till a week or ten days after the males; ſo that on the firſt arrival of theſe birds none but males are caught, which has given riſe to a ſuppoſition that the proportion of males are greater than thoſe of the other ſex. But was this the caſe, thoſe males who were not fortunate enough to procure a mate would ſing all the ſummer through; whereas they are all ſilent by the latter end of June. If by accident the female is killed, the male aſſumes his ſong again, and will continue to ſing very late in the ſummer, or till he finds another mate. This we have proved by taking the female on her neſt, when the male aſſumed his

uſual

uſual vociferous notes, which attracted another female. In birds that pair there is no doubt nature has given an equal proportion of both ſexes; and yet, what is extraordinary and unaccountable, if either ſex is deſtroyed before the great demand of nature is perfected, the remaining ſex generally finds a ſecond mate. This we have obſerved in many ſpecies; and Mr. White, in his *Hiſtory of Selborne*, remarks the ſame with reſpect to Partridges.

The male Nightingale, as well as all the migrative ſpecies of Warblers, never quit the place they firſt reſort to, but attract the female by their ſong. It is probable, therefore, that ſuch females who have not at firſt paired, or by accident loſe their mate, are continually wandering in ſearch of the other ſex.

The local ſituation of this bird, as well as many others, is probably occaſioned by a peculiarity of food, which may be found in ſome places, and not in others. The Nightingale is ſaid to be found only as far north as Yorkſhire; and certainly not farther weſt than the eaſtern borders of Devonſhire; although they are plentiful both in Somerſetſhire and Dorſetſhire. Why they ſhould not be found in all the wooded parts of Devonſhire and Cornwall, which appear equally calculated for their reſidence, both from the mildneſs of the air and variety of ground, is beyond the naturaliſt's penetration. The bounds preſcribed to all animals, and even plants, is a curious and important fact in the

the great works of nature. It has been obſerved that the Nightingale may poſſibly not be found in any part but where cowſlips grow plentifully; certainly with reſpect to Devonſhire and Cornwall this coincidence is juſt.

This bird reſides wholly in woods and thickets, and ſo concealed that it is ſeldom ſeen. It prepares a neſt the latter end of May, made of dry leaves, generally of the oak, and lined with dry graſs, uſually placed on the ground amongſt the ſame materials with which it is compoſed; ſo that it is not eaſily diſcovered. The eggs are four or five in number, of a uniform dark brown colour, rather larger than thoſe of a Hedge-Sparrow; their weight about forty-ſeven grains. As ſoon as the young are hatched its ſong ceaſes, and it is no more heard during the remainder of its ſtay with us. It is a miſtaken notion that this or any of the later breeding birds have a ſecond brood in the ſame ſeaſon; and we may be aſſured whenever a later brood than uſual is found ſome accident has befallen the firſt.

We have before aſſerted that the ſong of birds is the effuſion of love; and though there are ſome who frequently ſing in the autumn, and even in winter if the weather is mild, it does not follow they have a neſt; but their teſtes will always be found enlarged: theſe are only ſuch as are early breeders, the Redbreaſt, Wren, and Wood Lark.

Mr. Pennant has been very diffuſe on the ſubject of this bird, in his uſual elegant manner; but as we

we confine our pen to the facts of natural hiſtory, as far as relates to birds in this country, we muſt refer our readers to the *Britiſh Zoology* for the more elegant and claſſical information.

The variety of this bird's notes certainly exceeds all others. Of a ſtill ſummer's night, when all is huſhed in ſilence, the vocal powers of the Nightingale is moſt diſtinctly heard: in confinement it is much longer in ſong; but it is much to be queſtioned if its notes are ſo ſtrong and pure. The young are difficult to be raiſed by hand; at firſt they are fed with meal-worms, and afterwards with ſheep's heart boiled.

The winter reſidence of this bird is ſaid to be in Aſia, and that it migrates as far north as Siberia, and is found at Kamtſchatka.

Has not been noticed in Ireland.

NIGHT-JARR. Vide *Goatſucker* and *Shriek-cinereous.*

NIGHT-RAVEN. Vide *Heron-night.*

NOPE. Vide *Finch-bul.*

NUN. Vide *Titmouſe-blue.*

NUTCRACKER.

Corvus caryocatactes. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 157. 10. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 370. *Raii Syn.* p. 42. 5. *Will.* p. 90, t. 20. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 164. 39.

Nucifraga. *Brif.* ii. p. 59. 1. t. 5. f. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 171.

Caſſe-noix. *Buf.* iii. p. 122. t 9.

Nutcracker.

Nutcracker. *Br. Zool. App.* t. 1. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 252. D. *Will. Angl.* p. 132. t. 20. *Edw.* t. 240. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 400. 38.—*Sup.* p. 82. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, t. 40. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 38. *Don. Br. Birds*, iv. t. 80.

This ſpecies of Crow is about the ſize of a Magpie; length thirteen inches.

The bill is two inches long, nearly ſtrait, and black; irides hazel. The feathers that reflect over the noſtrils are bordered with brown; upper part of the head and nape of the neck black; the general colour of the plumage ruſty brown, marked with triangular white ſpots, which are larger on the under parts; the vent white; quills and tail black, the laſt tipped with white; legs black.

Theſe birds are ſaid to vary in ſize; and a variety is mentioned ſpotted black and white.

It is a rare ſpecies in England; two inſtances only on record: one ſhot in Flintſhire, the other in Kent. Moſt frequent in Germany; found alſo in Sweden and Denmark; ſaid to viſit Burgundy in vaſt flocks.

The Nutcracker is ſaid to lay up a ſtore of acorns and nuts for winter; but we much doubt the fact, as no animal but ſuch as become partly torpid in cold weather require ſuch a proviſion. Such ſtores are moſt probably the collection of Dormice, or ſome ſuch animals, which being found by this bird is plundered. The ſame faculty is attributed to

the

the Jay and Nuthatch; but they only rob the granary of mice, who frequently depoſit their winter ſtore in the hollow of a tree; ſuch as beans, peas, corn, nuts, and acorns.

This bird, whoſe partial food ſeems to be the kernels of nuts, moſt probably breaks the ſhell in the manner of the Nuthatch, by hacking a hole in it, or ſplitting the ſhell by reiterated ſtrokes of the bill, for which that part ſeems better calculated than for cracking it by compreſſion, as the Groſbeak breaks the ſtones of the haw, whoſe bill is ſhort and ſtrong, and furniſhed with muſcles of prodigious ſtrength.

It is ſaid in ſome parts to keep chiefly in the pine foreſts, probably for the ſake of the ſeed of that tree. Is alſo ſaid to make its neſt in the hole of a tree, which it perforates, or at leaſt enlarges what has already been begun by the Woodpecker: the bill ſeems not ill ſuited to this purpoſe.

Is found common in the pine foreſts of Ruſſia and Siberia, and all over Kamtſchatka.

NUTHATCH. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſtrait, ſtrong, ſharp pointed.
Noſtrils covered with reflected briſtles.
Tongue ſhort, horny, and jagged at the end.
Toes three forward, one backward; middle toe cloſely joined at the baſe to the others; back toe as large as the middle one.

NUTHATCH-

NUTHATCH-EUROPEAN.

Sitta Europæa. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 177. 1. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 440. *Raii Syn.* p. 47. A. 4. *Will.* p. 98. t. 23. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 261. 1. *Briſ.* iii. p. 588. 1. t. 29.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 474.

La Sittelle, *ou* Torchepot. *Buf.* v. p. 460. t. 20.

Nuthatch. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 89. t. 38.—*Ib.* fol. 81. t. H. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 170. *Will. Angl.* p. 142. t. 23. *Albin.* ii. t. 28. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, ii. t. 53. *Lath. Syn.* ii. p. 648.—*Sup.* p. 117. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 51. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 5. *Don. Br. Birds*, iv. t. 81.

PROVINCIAL.

Nutjobber. Woodcracker.

This is the only ſpecies met with in England. It is about the ſize of a Sparrow; length near ſix inches; weight rather more than ſix drams. The bill is about three quarters of an inch long, both mandibles equally convex, and a little compreſſed ſideways; the upper one duſky, lower one whitiſh at the baſe; irides hazel. The crown of the head and whole upper parts of the body are of a bluiſh grey; from the upper mandible through the eye is a black ſtreak paſſing backwards down the neck; chin and cheeks whitiſh; breaſt and belly buff-colour; ſides and thighs ferruginous-cheſnut; quills duſky; under coverts of the tail white, margined with ferruginous; tail ſhort, compoſed of twelve feathers,

feathers, but not ſtiff, as in the Woodpeckers; the two middle ones bluiſh grey; the outer one is black, tipped with grey, ſeparated by a white bar; the ſecond nearly the ſame, but the ſpot of white is only on the inner web; the reſt are black, more or leſs marked with a little grey and white at the ends; legs pale yellowiſh; claws large; the hind one very ſtrong.

The female is lighter coloured beneath, eſpecially about the ſides and thighs.

The ſingular noiſe produced by ſome ſpecies of Woodpecks, by reiterated ſtrokes of the bill againſt the decayed limb of a tree, has been erroneouſly aſcribed to this bird.

It remains with us the whole year, but is a local bird, and not to be found in ſeveral parts of the kingdom. We have never obſerved it far north, nor ſo far weſt as Cornwall. It chiefly affects wooded and incloſed ſituations, chooſing the deſerted habitation of a Woodpecker in ſome tree for the place of nidification. This hole is firſt contracted by a plaſter of clay, leaving only ſufficient room for itſelf to paſs in and out. The neſt is made of dead leaves, moſt times that of the oak, which are heaped together without much order. The eggs are ſix or ſeven in number, white, ſpotted with ruſt-colour, ſo exactly like thoſe of the Great Titmouſe in ſize and markings, that it is impoſſible to diſtinguiſh a difference. If the barrier of plaſter at the entrance is deſtroyed when they have eggs, it

it is ſpeedily replaced; a peculiar inſtinct to prevent their neſt being deſtroyed by the Woodpecker and other birds of ſuperior ſize who build in the ſame ſituation. No perſecution will force this little bird from its habitation when ſitting; it defends its neſt to the laſt extremity, ſtrikes the invader with its bill and wings, and makes a hiſſing noiſe; and, after every effort of defence, will ſuffer itſelf to be taken in the hand rather than quit.

The Nuthatch is more expert in climbing than the Woodpecker, for it runs in all directions up and down a tree; whereas the other is never obſerved to deſcend. The ſtiff tail of thoſe birds ſupport them in the act of climbing and hacking.

The flexible tail of the Nuthatch gives it no ſuch advantage, nor does it ſeem to want it, for its moſt favourite poſition, when breaking a nut, is with the head downwards. In the autumn it is no uncommon thing to find, in the crevices of the bark of an old tree, a great many broken nut-ſhells, the work of this bird, who repeatedly returns to the ſame ſpot for this purpoſe. When it has fixed the nut firm in a chink, it turns on all ſides in order to ſtrike it with moſt advantage. This, with the common hazel-nut, is a work of ſome labour; but it breaks a filbert with eaſe. In defect of ſuch food, inſects and their *larvæ* are ſought after amongſt the moſs on trees and old thatched buildings. It is commonly met with about orchards, and is ſometimes

times ſeen in the cyder ſeaſon picking the ſeeds from the refuſe of the preſſed apples.

The note is various; in the ſpring it has a remarkable loud, ſhrill whiſtle, which ceaſes after incubation; in the autumn a double reiterated cry.

NUTJOBBER. Vide *Nuthatch.*

O.

OLIVE. Vide *Oyſter-catcher.*

ORIOLE. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſtrait, conic, ſharp-pointed; edges cultrated, inclining inwards; mandibles of equal length.

Noſtrils ſmall, partly covered.

Tongue divided at the end.

Toes, three forward one backward; middle one joined near the baſe to the outmoſt.

ORIOLE-GOLDEN.

Oriolus Galbula. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 160. 1. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 382. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 186. 45.

Galbula. *Raii Syn.* p. 68. 5. *Will.* p. 147. t. 36. 38.

Oriolus. *Brif.* ii. p. 320. 58.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 247.
Le Loriot. *Buf.* iii. p. 254. t. 17.
Yellow Bird from Bengal. *Albin.* iii. t. 19.
Witwall. *Will. Angl.* p. 198.
Golden Thruſh. *Edw.* t. 185.
Golden Oriole. *Br. Zool. App.* 4. t. 4. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, ii. t. 43. *Lath. Syn.* ii. p. 449. 43. —*Ib. Sup.* p. 89. *Don. Br. Birds*, i. t. 7.

This is the only ſpecies ever found in England, a few inſtances of which are only on record.

It is about the ſize of a Blackbird; length nine inches and a half.

The bill is browniſh red; irides red. General colour of the plumage fine golden yellow; between the bill and eye a ſtreak of black; the wings black, marked here and there with yellow, and a patch of the ſame in the middle of the wing; the two middle feathers of the tail are black, inclining to olive at the baſe, the very tips yellow; the baſe half of the others black, the reſt yellow; legs lead-colour; claws black.

The female is of a dull greeniſh brown in thoſe parts where the male is black; wings duſky; tail dirty green; all but the two middle feathers yellowiſh white at the ends.

This beautiful bird is not uncommon in France, where it breeds. The neſt is curiouſly conſtructed, in ſhape like a purſe: it is faſtened to the extreme forked branches of tall trees, compoſed of fibres of hemp

hemp or ſtraw, mixed with fine dry ſtalks of graſs, and lined with moſs and liverwort.

The eggs are four or five in number, of a dirty white, marked with ſmall dark brown ſpots, which are thickeſt about the larger end. She is ſaid to be ſo tenacious of her eggs as to ſuffer herſelf to be taken with the neſt.

Their food is figs, grapes, and cherries, in the ſeaſon; at other times inſects.

Their note is a loud, ſhrill cry, which may be heard at a great diſtance.

It is found in various parts of the European continent during the ſummer months, but rarely ſo far north as England or Sweden; has been obſerved in Malta in September on its paſſage ſouthward, and on its return in the ſpring northward; ſuppoſed to winter in Africa and Aſia.

Is met with in China and Bengal, as well as at the Cape of Good Hope.

OSPREY.

Falco Haliæetus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 129. 26. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 263. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 17. 30.

Morphnos, ſeu Clanga. *Raii Syn.* p. 7. 6. *Will.* p. 32.—*Ib. Angl.* p. 63.

Baldbuſardus Anglorum. *Raii Syn.* p. 16. A. 3. *Will.* p. 37.—*Ib. Angl.* p. 69. t. 6.

Baldbuzard. *Buf.* i. p. 103. t. 2. *Brif.* i. p. 440. 10. t. 34.—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 126.

Oſprey. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 46.—*Ib.* fol. p. 65.

t. A. i. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 91. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, i. t. 5. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 45.—*Sup.* p. 13. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 5. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 2. *White, Hiſt. Selb.* p. 97. *Don. Br. Birds*, iii. t. 70.

PROVINCIAL.

Fiſhing Hawk. Fiſhing Eagle. Bald Buzzard.

This large ſpecies of Falcon weighs between four and five pounds; length near two feet.

The bill is black; cere blue; irides yellow. The feathers on the head are brown, with white margins; the back part of the head, throat, and neck, white, with a little mixture of brown; beneath the eye is a band of brown reaching almoſt to the ſhoulder; the body is brown above, the under parts are white; the feathers of the tail are tranſverſely barred with white on the inner webs, except the two middle ones, which are wholly brown; legs ſhort, ſtrong, naked, of a bluiſh aſh-colour; claws long, much hooked, and black; the outer toe turns eaſily backwards; and, what is remarkable, the claw belonging to it is larger than that of the inner toe.

Theſe birds ſeem to vary a little in plumage; that from which Mr. Pennant took his deſcription had a ſpot of white on the joint of the wing next the body; the breaſt ſpotted with dull yellow; the greater quills black; the interior webs varied with brown and white.

This

This ſpecies is now rarely met with in England; it reſides chiefly near water, eſpecially large rivers and lakes.

Its principal food is fiſh, which it catches with great dexterity, by pouncing on them with vaſt rapidity, and carrying them off in its talons.

We are informed it is frequently ſeen about the Lake of Killarney in Ireland at particular ſeaſons, no doubt breed there. It is ſaid to make its neſt generally on the ground by the ſide of water, compoſed of flags and ruſhes; but we once ſaw the neſt of this bird on the top of a chimney of a ruin in an iſland on Loch Lomond in Scotland: it was large and flat, formed of ſticks laid acroſs, and reſting on the ſides of the chimney, lined with flags.

It is ſaid to lay three or four white eggs, of an elliptical form, rather leſs than thoſe of a Hen.

Many of the ancient writers have deſcribed this bird to have one foot ſubpalmated; a circumſtance that has never occurred in any animal; each ſide always correſponds in ſize and ſhape. The Oſprey can neither ſwim nor dive, but takes its prey as they approach the ſurface of the water.

OUZEL-MOUNTAIN. Vide *Ouzel-ring.*

OUZEL-RING.

Turdus torquatus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 296. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 832. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 343. 56.

Merula torquata. *Brif.* ii. p. 235. 12.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 223.

p. 223. *Raii Syn.* p. 65. A. 2. *Will.* p. 143. t. 37.

Le Merle à plaſtron blanc. *Buf.* iii. p. 340. t. 31.

Ring Ouzel, *or* Amſel. *Br. Zool.* N° 110. t. 46. —*Ib.* fol. 92. t. P. 1. f. 1. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 344. H. *Will. Angl.* p. 194. *Albin.* i. t. 39. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* ii. t. 62. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 46. 49.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 141. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 202. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 10. *White, Hiſt. Selb.* p. 34. 56. 66. 71. 84. 96. *Don. Br. Birds,* iii. t. 61.

PROVINCIAL.

Rock, or Mountain-Ouzel. Michaelmas Blackbird. Tor-Ouzel.

This ſpecies of Thruſh is rather larger than the Blackbird; length about eleven inches.

Bill duſky; irides hazel. The general plumage is black; the feathers on the upper parts are ſlightly margined with aſh-colour, thoſe of the rump and belly deeply bordered with grey; on the breaſt is a large patch of white, ſomewhat in the ſhape of a creſcent, with the horns pointing upwards. This mark, however, is ſubject to much variation; in ſome it is of a light brown, in others wholly wanting: the former is generally the female, the latter young birds not arrived at maturity.

This is not a common ſpecies in England, but

are

are ſometimes ſeen in ſmall flocks in different parts in the ſpring and autumn, migrating from one part to another: in ſuch caſes they remain but a ſhort time in a place. It is generally believed they do not winter with us, but are known to breed in many of the barren and mountainous parts, particularly in Scotland and the north of England, as well as in ſome parts of Wales, on Dartmoor in Devonſhire, and near the Land's-end in Cornwall. We have alſo received it from the mountainous parts of Ireland.

It is ſaid to be found in many parts of the old continent, both in the warmer as well as colder regions; alſo in Africa and Aſia; and in all theſe places noticed as migratory.

The neſt is generally placed on the ground, under ſome ſmall buſh; is formed like that of a Blackbird; and the eggs, in number, ſize, and colour, are much like thoſe of that bird. It is rarely that more than one pair are ſeen near the ſame ſpot in the breeding ſeaſon. They are very clamorous when diſturbed, eſpecially when they have young. Their food is ſnails, inſects, and berries, particularly thoſe of the juniper.

The young birds, before the white on the breaſt appears, have been conſidered as a different ſpecies, under the name of Rock-Ouzel; and, in the *Catalogue of Dorſet Birds*, we are told theſe birds appear in Portland in their ſpring and autumnal flights, and are there called Michaelmas Blackbirds.

OUZEL-ROCK. Vide *Ouzel-ring*.

OUZEL-ROSE-COLOURED.

Turdus roſeus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 294. 15. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 819. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 344. 59.

Turdus Seleucis. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 837.

Merula roſea. *Raii Syn.* p. 67. 9. *Will.* p. 143. *Brif.* ii. p. 250. 20.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 228.

Merle couleur de roſe. *Buf.* iii. p. 348. t. 22.

Roſe-coloured Thruſh, *or* Ouzel. *Br. Zool. App.* N° 5. t. 5. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 344. G. *Will. Angl.* p. 194. *Edw.* t. 20. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* ii. t. 64. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 50.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 142. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 203. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 11.

This beautiful ſpecies of Thruſh is rather leſs than the Blackbird; length near eight inches. Bill three quarters of an inch long, a little bent, of a fleſh-colour, blackiſh at the baſe; irides pale. The head, which is creſted, neck, wings, and tail, are black, gloſſed with blue, purple, and green, as viewed in different lights; back, rump, breaſt, belly, and leſſer wing coverts, pale roſe-colour, with a few irregular dark ſpots; legs pale red; claws crooked and brown.

Theſe birds vary conſiderably with reſpect to the ſhades of the roſeate colour; ſome are much darker than others; the females are pale.

It is rarely met with in England. There are, however, ſeveral inſtances on record: about Ormſkirk in Lancaſhire one or two is ſaid to be ſhot almoſt every ſeaſon.

In

In France it is more frequent, eſpecially about Burgundy in its paſſage to other parts.

Is found alſo in many other parts of Europe, and in Aſia. Said to viſit Aleppo in great numbers in July and Auguſt in purſuit of the ſwarms of Locuſts; from which it is called Locuſt-bird, and is held ſacred by the Turks. It is alſo ſeen in abundance in the ſouth of Ruſſia and in Siberia, where it is ſaid to breed in the rocks about the rivers Don and Irtiſch; is mentioned as a bird of Switzerland and Lapland; but probably is rare in the latter.

OUZEL-TOR. Vide *Ouzel-ring*.

OUZEL-WATER.

Sturnus cinclus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 290. 5. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 803. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 343. 57.

Merula aquatica. *Raii Syn.* p. 66. A. 7. *Will.* p. 104. t. 24. *Briſ.* v. p. 252. 19.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 275.

Le Merle d'eau. *Buf.* viii. p. 134. t. 11.

Water Ouzel. *Br. Zool.* N° 111.—*Ib.* fol. 92. t. P. 1. f. 2. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 332. B. *Will. Angl.* p. 149. t. 24. *Albin.* ii. t. 39. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 48.—*Sup.* p. 142. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, ii. t. 63. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 196. *Don. Br. Birds*, t. 24.

PROVINCIAL.

Water Crake. Water Crow. Piet.

This

This ſingular bird, according to the lateſt authors, is placed in the Thruſh genus, to which it certainly has more affinity than to the Stare.

It is leſs than the Blackbird; length ſeven inches and a half.

The bill is three quarters of an inch long, nearly ſtrait, black; the upper mandible a little turned down at the point; irides hazel.

The upper part of the head and neck deep brown; the eyelids, chin, fore part of the neck, and breaſt, white, beneath which is a band of rufous-brown; the reſt of the upper parts, the belly, vent, and tail, are black; the feathers on the back and wings are edged with aſh colour; legs black; the tail much ſhorter than is uſual in the Thruſhes.

This ſpecies is a retired ſolitary bird, rarely ſeen but on the banks of rapid rocky rivers, or ſtreams of water, particularly in the mountainous parts, as in Scotland and Wales; is not unfrequent in Devonſhire.

In theſe places it breeds, and continues the whole year. The neſt is very large, formed of moſs and water-plants externally, and lined with dry oak-leaves; in ſhape it reſembles that of the Wren, but not ſo deep, with a dome or covering; it is uſually placed in ſome moſſy bank impending the water, in which ſituation we have frequently found it. The eggs are five or ſix in number, of a ſemitranſparent white. The tinge of bluiſh colour which they are ſaid to have is occaſioned by the yolk, and diſ-

appears

appears when they are blown. Theſe are conſiderably leſs than thoſe of the Blackbird; their weight rather more than one dram.

A pair of theſe birds, which had for many years built under a ſmall wooden bridge in Caermarthenſhire, we found had made a neſt early in May. It was taken, but had no eggs, although the bird flew out of it at the time. In a fortnight after they had completed another neſt in the ſame place, containing five eggs, which was taken; and in a month after we took a third neſt under the ſame bridge, with four eggs; undoubtedly the work of the ſame birds, as no others were ſeen about that part. At the time the laſt neſt was taken the female was ſitting, and the inſtant ſhe quitted her neſt plunged into the water, and diſappeared for a conſiderable time; at laſt ſhe emerged at a great diſtance down the ſtream. At another time we found a neſt of this bird in a ſteep projecting bank over a rivulet clothed with moſs. The neſt was ſo well adapted to the ſurrounding materials, that nothing but the old bird flying in with a fiſh in its bill would have led to a diſcovery. The young were nearly full feathered, but incapable of flight, and the moment the neſt was diſturbed, they fluttered out and dropt into the water, and to our aſtoniſhment inſtantly vaniſhed, but in a little time made their appearance at ſome diſtance down the ſtream; and it was with difficulty two out of five were taken, as they dived on being approached.

The

The aquatic habits of this bird have not eſcaped the notice of many ornithologiſts, ſome of which ſpeak of their flying under water. If, indeed, the wings being in motion can be called flying, it certainly does; but this is no more than is common to all diving birds, who, in purſuit of fiſh, or to eſcape danger, always uſe their wings to accelerate their motion. In this caſe, however, the wings are not extended, for that would retard their progreſs; but it is effected by ſhort jerks from the ſhoulder joint. Whether theſe birds can run at the bottom of the water, as ſome have aſſerted, is much to be doubted, as it is requiſite all birds ſhould uſe a conſiderable exertion to keep them under water, by reaſon of their ſpecific gravity being ſo much leſs.

It is certainly a moſt curious and ſingular circumſtance that a bird, not apparently in the leaſt formed for diving, ſhould purſue its prey under water, living chiefly on ſmall fiſh and aquatic inſects. It cannot, however, ſwim on the ſurface.

The young birds which were taken ſhewed no inclination to dive in a tub of water, but ſhewed great uneaſineſs by ſtruggling on the ſurface. They refuſed all food, and ſoon periſhed.

Theſe birds will ſometimes pick up inſects at the edge of the water; when diſturbed it uſually flirts up the tail, and makes a chirping noiſe. It ſings prettily in the ſpring.

Their

Their flight is even and rapid, like the Kingfiſher, as their wings are ſhort.

It is ſaid to be met with in many parts of Europe, and even as far as Kamtſchatka, and in ſome places is ſuppoſed to be migratory.

OWL. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſtrong, much hooked, but not furniſhed with a cere.

Noſtrils oblong; that and great part of the bill covered with briſtly feathers.

Head large; both ears and eyes large.

Tongue bifid.

Face ſurrounded by a ſeries of ſmall cloſe-ſet feathers.

Toes four, the outmoſt capable of being turned backwards.

Claws hooked, and very ſharp-pointed.

The exterior web of the outer quill-feather ſerrated.

The Owl is a nocturnal bird, moſtly preying by night, or at leaſt when moſt other birds are at rooſt. The pupil of the eye is capable of great extenſion; it is alſo furniſhed with a ſtrong nictitating membrane, with which it frequently covers the eye when expoſed to a ſtrong light, inſtead of cloſing the eyelid.

Some

Some ſpecies occaſionally prey by day when the weather is cloudy, but moſtly by twilight, or by the light of the moon; for they can no more ſee in total darkneſs than any other animal.

OWL-BARN. Vide *Owl-white.*

OWL-BLACK. Vide *Owl-brown.*

OWL-BROWN.

Mr. Pennant has given, in his *Britiſh Zoology*, a ſpecies under this denomination, and makes it diſtinct from the Tawny Owl; but ſays that both theſe kinds agree entirely in their markings, and differ only in the colours. In this the head, wings, and back, are of a deep brown, ſpotted with black in the ſame manner as the Tawny Owl; the coverts of the wings and the ſcapulars are adorned with ſimilar white ſpots; the exterior edges of the four firſt quill feathers in both are ſerrated; the breaſt in this is of a pale aſh-colour, mixed with tawny, and marked with oblong jagged ſpots; the feet too are feathered down to the very claws; the circle round the face is aſh-coloured, ſpotted with brown.

The colour of the irides is not mentioned by the above author; but as he ſeemed to be well acquainted with this bird, as he ſpeaks of the manners and habits to be the ſame as the Tawny Owl, certainly he would have informed us if they had differed in that particular.

Various have been the opinions concerning this bird; but we have no heſitation in declaring it to be

be a mere variety of the Tawny Owl, and not the female of that ſpecies, as ſome have conjectured; for we have found both ſexes perfectly according with the above deſcription, but moſt commonly females. What ſeems to place the matter beyond doubt is, that we have killed this bird with the Tawny Owl from the ſame neſt. The young birds are alſo ſome tawny, others brown; but the latter is moſt properly the variety, not being ſo common.

Dr. Latham has made the Tawny and Brown Owls diſtinct; but in his *Index Ornithologicus* he has expreſſed his doubts.

OWL-CHURCH. Vide *Owl-white.*

OWL-CHURN. Vide *Goatſucker.*

OWL-EAGLE. Vide *Owl-great-eared.*

OWL-FERN. Vide *Goatſucker.*

OWL-GOAT. Vide *Goatſucker.*

OWL-GREAT. Vide *Owl-great-eared.*

OWL-GREAT-EARED.

Strix Bubo. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 131. 1. *Gmel. Syſt.* 1. p. 286. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 51. 1. *Raii Syn.* p. 24. 1. *Will.* p. 63. t. 12. *Briſ.* i. p. 471. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 139.

Le grand Duc. *Buf.* i. p. 332. t. 22.

Great-eared Owl. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 64. t. 29.—*Ib.* fol. p. 4. t. 6. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 114. *Will. Angl.* p. 99. t. 12. *Albin.* iii. t. 6. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, i. t. 23. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 116. 1.—*Sup.* p. 40. *Walc. Syn.* t. 23.

PROVINCIAL.

PROVINCIAL.

Great, or Eagle Owl. Great Horned Owl.

This ſpecies is almoſt equal to an Eagle in ſize. Irides bright yellow.

The plumage of the whole bird is a mixture of black-ferruginous, brown, and cinereous, elegantly varied with lines, ſpots, and ſpecks; the wings are very long, the ſecond and third quill-feathers being the longeſt; tail ſhort, marked with duſky bars; legs ſtrong, covered thickly with a light-coloured down quite to the claws, which are ſtrong, much hooked, and duſky.

This bird is rarely met with in England; a few inſtances only are on record. It has been ſhot in Yorkſhire and in Suſſex, as well as in Scotland, but is more plentiful in Norway and other parts of Europe.

Is ſaid to inhabit mountainous and rocky ſituations, and not woods, being rarely known to perch on trees.

It preys on Hares, Rabbits, Moles, and other inferior animals; and even Snakes and Toads. The eggs are ſaid to be larger than thoſe of a Hen, mottled like the bird; and that only two are found in a neſt.

Dr. Latham has mentioned three varieties, one of which has the legs bare of feathers; and he conſiders the Black-winged Horn Owl of Albin to be a mere variety.

OWL-GREAT-HORNED. Vide *Owl-great-eared.*

OWL-GREY. Vide *Owl-tawny.*

OWL-HISSING. Vide *Owl-white.*

OWL-HORN. Vide *Owl-long-eared.*

OWL-HORN-BLACK-WINGED. Vide *Owl-great-eared.*

OWL-IVY. Vide *Owl-tawny.*

OWL-LITTLE.

Strix paſſerina. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 133. 12. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 296. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 65. 46.

Noctua minor. *Raii Syn.* p. 26. 6. *Will.* p. 69. t. 13. *Briſ.* i. p. 514. 5.—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 150.

La Chevêche, *ou* petite Chouette. *Buf.* i. p. 377. t. 28.

Little Owl. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 70.—*Ib.* fol. 73. t. B. 5. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 126. *Will. Angl.* p. 105. t. 13. *Edw.* t. 228. *Albin.* ii. t. 12. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* i. t. 29. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 150. 40. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 28.

This elegant little ſpecies of Owl is the ſmalleſt that has been found in England.

The length little more than eight inches; ſize not much ſuperior to that of a Blackbird. The bill is duſky, with a yellowiſh tip; irides pale yellow.

The head and upper parts are brown, tinged with olive; the former, with the wing coverts, are ſpotted with white; the feathers that compoſe the circle round the face are white, tipped with black;

under parts of the body white, ſpotted with brown; the tail is brown, barred tranſverſely with rufous, and tipped with white; but in this part they are ſubject to vary, as Mr. Pennant and Dr. Latham both ſay the tail is barred with white likewiſe: the legs are covered with down of a grey colour; claws brown. Other varieties of this bird are alſo ſpoken of with the colours darker, as well as the irides being black. It is perhaps difficult to ſay what changes climate may produce. We know ſeaſon alone in the ſame country effects extraordinary changes; but we have ever held the colour of the eyes as a characteriſtic mark, which in adults never change. It is true, many birds, before they arrive at maturity, have dark irides, which afterwards become yellow. This might be the caſe with the bird here mentioned. The Peregrine Falcon has been taken with yellow irides, but for the firſt two or three years are duſky. A young Herring Gull, which we have at this time, only begins to appear yellowiſh in that part at two years and a half old. The eye, therefore, being ſubject to ſuch a certain change by age, muſt be conſidered as the effect of maturity when they become of a lighter colour.

The Little Owl is a very rare ſpecies in England. In France it is ſaid to frequent ruined edifices. It makes a neſt in the holes of rocks and walls, and lays five or ſix eggs, ſpotted with yellowiſh and white.

It is ſaid to fly by day, and to give chace to ſmall

ſmall birds; but its principal food is mice. Is ſaid to build in chimnies in Carniola; and Mr. Edwards mentions two having been taken in England by coming down chimnies. It is found at Hudſon's Bay, and has been received from the Weſt Indies.

OWL-LONG-EARED.

Strix otus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 132. 4. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 288. *Raii Syn.* p. 25. A. 2. *Will.* p. 64. t. 12. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 53. 7.

Aſio. *Brif.* i. p. 486. 4.—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 142.

Le Hibou, *ou* moyen Duc. *Buf.* i. p. 342. t. 22.

Horn Owl. *Albin.* ii. t. 10. *Will. Angl.* p. 100.

Long-eared Owl. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 65. t. 30.—*Ib.* fol. t. B. 4. f. 1. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 115. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* i. t. 24. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 121.—*Sup.* p. 42. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 24. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 3.

This beautiful ſpecies is nearly fifteen inches in length; weight nine or ten ounces.

The bill is black; irides orange-yellow. The feathers, of a hair-like form, that cover the bill, are white, with black ſhafts; over the eye and round the angle next to the bill is black; cheeks pale rufous; over the eyes are two tufts of feathers, erect like ears, compoſed of ſix feathers that appear in front, gradually lengthening from the firſt to the laſt; the hindmoſt is an inch and a half long, black,

 bordered

bordered with dull yellow; the circle round the face is white, ſpeckled with black and rufous; thoſe that immediately cover the ears are tipped only with black, forming a ſemicircular line of that colour; the general colour of the bird is an ochraceous yellow, elegantly ſtreaked above with black, and ſpeckled with the ſame, aſh-colour, and white; beneath, the feathers are tinged with light ferruginous, ſtreaked with black down the ſhafts; the quills are barred with black and cinereous; on the primores are two bars of dull yellow; the tail is barred, and ſpeckled with duſky and cinereous; legs and toes are covered with down of a yellowiſh buff-colour; claws duſky.

This deſcription is taken from a female; the male differs in nothing but in being rather leſs. The wings of this ſpecies are very long, reaching beyond the tail when cloſed, and croſſing each other at the points; the ſecond feather is the longeſt.

This is by no means ſo common as the Tawny or White Owls; and though it is frequently taken in England, very little is known of its habits. It is ſaid to make no neſt, but to take poſſeſſion of that of a Magpie or Crow; and that it lays four or five eggs. It remains with us the whole year, having killed them both in ſummer and winter; of courſe they muſt breed with us. An ingenious friend informed us he found an Owl's neſt in a tree covered with ivy, which had three white eggs; and that from the appearance of the bird as it flew out he

had

had no doubt it was this ſpecies. It muſt be obſerved, the other Owls of this country are never known to build amongſt the branches of trees; from which we may conclude the neſt above mentioned was of this ſpecies.

This bird frequents large woods, and wooded tracts; is partial to fir, box, or holly plantations, where it more readily conceals itſelf by day amongſt the evergreen foliage, as well in winter as in ſummer.

The one before us was killed in the winter as it was flying out of a large holly-buſh in Cornwall; and we have ſeen others in ſeveral parts of the kingdom.

Its principal food is mice, and ſometimes ſmall birds taken at rooſt. Is never ſeen to fly in the day except diſturbed.

The note of this ſpecies is unknown; moſt of the genus make a ſcreeching noiſe, but the Tawny Owl is the only one with us that is known to hoot, and is ſo commonly heard in the evening.

It is ſaid to be far from uncommon in France, and many other parts of Europe, as far as the northern parts of Ruſſia.

It is alſo found in ſome parts of America, and is common at Hudſon's Bay.

OWL-SCREECH. Vide *White* and *Tawny-Owls*.

OWL-SHORT-EARED.

Strix brachyotos. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 289. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 55. 11.

Short-eared Owl. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 66. t. 31.— *Ib.* fol. p. 71. t. B. 3. & B. 4. f. 2. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 116. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 124. 9.— *Sup.* p. 43. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* i. t. 25. *Wale. Syn.* i. t. 25. *Don. Br. Birds,* t. 35. *Pult. Cat. Dorset.* p. 4.

PROVINCIAL.

Mouſe Hawk. Woodcock Owl. Hawk Owl.

This ſpecies weighs eleven ounces; length near fifteen inches. Bill duſky; irides bright yellow. The feathers immediately ſurrounding the eyes are black; thoſe that cover and ſurround the bill white; the wreath round the face beautifully ſpeckled with light ferruginous, black, and white, except at each ear, where it is wholly black; on the top of the head, above each eye, is a tuft of feathers, which it can erect at pleaſure, the foremoſt of which are black on the outer webs, and white on the inner; the reſt of the head, neck, back, and ſcapulars, duſky, bordered more or leſs with light ferruginous; breaſt and belly yellowiſh white, ſtreaked with duſky down the ſhafts; the greater quills are light ferruginous on the outer webs; the three firſt have a ſingle bar of black each, and deeply tipped the ſame; the others have two bars each, their tips brown, inclining to greyiſh; the inner webs have one, or part of an irregular bar; the coverts of the primores black; on the coverts

of

of the ſecondaries are ſeveral large ſpots of white; the ſecond feather in the wing is the longeſt; the feathers of the tail are light ferruginous, croſſed with four duſky bars on the ſix middle ones, and marked with duſky ſpots on the yellow bars of the two middle feathers; the bars on the outer feathers are not ſo numerous or ſo perfect, and the yellow is ſhaded off to almoſt white on the exterior feathers, which have only irregular circles of duſky brown on the inner webs; the legs are covered down to the claws with light yellow feathers.

The above deſcription is taken from a male killed near Briſtol.

The female is rather leſs bright in colour, and ſomewhat ſuperior in ſize.

This bird is diſtinguiſhed from all the other ſpecies by the ſmallneſs of its head; which has occaſioned it to be called in ſome places by the name of Hawk Owl, or Mouſe Hawk.

To Mr. Pennant the Britiſh *Fauna* is indebted for the firſt diſcovery of this bird. But that excellent naturaliſt has deſcribed it to have only one feather on each ſide the head which is erectable; which miſtake has been followed by all other ornithologiſts.

It muſt, however, be remarked, that theſe tufts, or ears, are never erected but when the bird is in a quieſcent ſtate. A few years ſince one of this ſpecies was taken alive in a Lark-net, making a pounce at the decoy bird; and we bought it of the

birdcatcher in order to obſerve its manners. In a few months it became tolerably tame, and when hungry would take food from the hand. It was moſtly fed with ſmall birds and mice, but would eat any raw meat, which it firſt took in its bill, and immediately placed in its talons, and devoured it by piecemeal.

When it was aſleep or undiſturbed the aurated feathers were very diſtinguiſhable, ſtanding above the reſt about half an inch; but on being diſturbed they were inſtantly depreſſed, and the head apparently enlarged by the feathers round the face being ſomewhat raiſed. Upon minute examination theſe tufts were found to conſiſt of a ſeries of feathers very little if any thing longer than the reſt. While we were in poſſeſſion of this we received a dead ſpecimen, in which one feather was viſibly longer than the reſt in the tuft: this might have led to the miſtake before mentioned.

The Short-eared Owl comes to us in October, about the time the Woodcock makes its appearance, and departs at the ſame time with that bird in March; hence the name of Woodcock Owl.

With us this bird is obſerved never to perch on a tree, but generally hides itſelf in long graſs, fern, or the like; and ſeems partial to open, barren ſituations. When diſturbed it flies a little way, and lights again on the ground. In duſky weather it will prey by day, and ſometimes fly at ſmall birds as well as mice. It is a bold bird, but ſeems contented

contented in confinement. That above mentioned never drank for the ſix months it was in our poſſeſſion. How long it lived after it was given away, we never heard. It may, however, be preſumed, contrary to the general opinion, that Owls, as well as all predacious birds, bear confinement, whether taken young or old; which we have experienced as well in the Tawny and White Owls as in this.

Is ſuppoſed to breed in the Orknies, and probably in Norway; viſits Hudſon's Bay in May; makes a neſt of dry graſs on the ground, and lays three or four white eggs.

We have great reaſon to believe this bird is the Chouette, or Grande Chereche, of Buffon, and perhaps has been noticed by other authors; but from the circumſtance of the ears not being mentioned, which is not diſcoverable in a dead ſpecimen, confuſion has ariſen.

OWL-TAWNY.

Strix ſtridula. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 133. 9. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 294. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 58. 25.

Strix Aldrov. *Raii Syn.* p. 25. A. 2. *Will.* p. 65. t. 14. *Briſ.* i. p. 500. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 146.

Le Chathaunt. *Buf.* i. p. 362. t. 25.

Common Brown, *or* Ivy Owl. *Will. Angl.* p. 102. t. 14. *Albin.* i. t. 9.

Tawny Owl. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 68.—*Ib.* fol. 7. t. B. 3. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 237. B. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, i. t. 27. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 27. *Don. Br. Birds*, v. t. 121. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 4.

Strix

Strix Aluco. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 130. 7? *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 292. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 59. 26.
Ulula. *Briſ.* i. p. 507. 3?—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 148?
Aluco prior Aldr. *Will.* p. 68.—*Ib. Angl.* p. 104. t. 13.
Ulula. *Will.* p. 68. t. 13.
Hulotte. *Buf.* i. p. 358?
Black Owl. *Albin.* iii. p. 4. t. 8?
Brown Owl. *Br. Zool.* N° 69. t. 32.—*Ib.* fol. p. 72. t. B. f. 1. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 125. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, i. t. 28.
Aluco Owl. *Lath. Syn.* p. 134. 20.

The length of this ſpecies is fifteen inches; weight about nineteen ounces. The bill is light brown; irides duſky; the feathers round the bill are white and narrow; thoſe between the bill and eyes have black ſhafts; the general plumage of the bird is deep tawny, darkeſt on the head, and brighteſt on the breaſt, ſtreaked, and in ſome parts ſpeckled with black; the feathers on the belly are tawny, with white margins, and a black ſtreak down the ſhafts; the exterior webs of the outer ſcapulars are white, and a few of the exterior greater coverts of the ſecondary quill are marked with a white ſpot on their outer webs; theſe form two obſcure blotches of white; the quill-feathers are barred with light tawny-brown and duſky, the light colour gradually changing to white at the baſe; the two middle feathers of the tail are like the rump,

rump, plain tawny; the reſt are more or leſs barred alternately with tawny and duſky; the legs are well clothed with grey feathers, or rather down, ſpeckled with brown; claws duſky. This is the deſcription of the female. The male only differs in ſize; the length is thirteen inches; weight between fifteen and ſixteen ounces. The plumage of the ſexes are exactly alike, but the female is moſt commonly leſs tawny; in which ſtate it has been made a diſtinct ſpecies.

We have before obſerved, in our remarks on the Brown Owl, that we believe that is not a diſtinct ſpecies, and have there given our reaſons, to which we refer our readers.

This is by far the moſt plentiful ſpecies of Owl in England. It reſides chiefly in woods and plantations of fir, concealing itſelf in the thickeſt places; ſometimes it ſettles on the ground, but on being diſturbed takes ſhelter in a neighbouring tree. It is rarely ſeen on wing by day, except forced from its haunts. The light is very offenſive to it, and in the ſun can ſcarcely ſee at all; ſo defective is it of ſight in a bright day that it is no uncommon thing for boys to hunt them down with ſticks and ſtones.

The eye is much larger than any other of the Britiſh ſpecies, and the pupil incapable of ſufficient contraction to enable it to ſee diſtinctly by daylight.

This bird breeds in the hollows of trees, and ſometimes

ſometimes in barns, which laſt it frequents for the ſake of mice; and as it is a better mouſer than a cat, the farmer holds it in great eſtimation, and leaves a hole in his barns and granary for its egreſs.

It prepares very little neſt, and ſometimes depoſits its eggs on the decayed wood, which are two in number, and rarely three, of a dull white, not gloſſy, and of a roundiſh form. The young are covered with a light-coloured down; are at firſt very ſhy, but ſoon become tame if fed by hand. If put out of doors within the hearing of the parent birds, retain their native ſhyneſs, as the old ones viſit them at night, and ſupply them with ample proviſion; amongſt which we have found young Hares, young Rats, and Mice; but the laſt is their principal food.

We have taken this bird in its mature ſtate as well as young, and found no difficulty in either caſe of preſerving them alive. They were never obſerved to drink; and indeed for many months together had no water offered them.

This is the only ſpecies known to hoot; beſides which it makes a diſagreeable ſcreaming noiſe.

By ſome it is called Wood-Owl and Screech-Owl. It is a great deſtroyer of young Pigeons, and frequently reſorts to pigeon-houſes for that purpoſe.

OWL-WHITE.

Strix flaminea. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 133. 8. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 293. *Raii Syn.* p. 25. A. 1. *Will.* p. 104. t. 13. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 60. 28. *Brif.* i. p. 503. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 147.

Aluco minor Aldrov. *Will.* p. 67. t. 13.

L'Effraie. *Buf.* i. p. 366. t. 26.

White Owl. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 67.—*Ib.* fol. p. 71. t. B. *Arct. Zool.* N° 124. *Will. Angl.* p. 104. t. 13. *Albin.* ii. t. 11. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* i. t. 26. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 138. 26.—*Sup.* p. 46. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 26. *Don. Br. Birds,* v. t. 113. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 4.

PROVINCIAL.

Barn-Owl. Gillihowter. Howlet. Madge-Howlet. Church-Owl. Hiſſing-Owl. Screech-Owl.

The weight of this ſpecies is about eleven ounces; length between thirteen and fourteen inches. The bill is light coloured; irides duſky. The feathers round the eyes yellowiſh; the circle round the face white; the upper parts of the body, coverts, and ſecondary quills, pale dull yellow, with two white and two grey ſpots placed alternately on each ſide the ſhafts; prime quills dull yellow on the outer webs, the inner white, marked on each ſide with four black ſpots; the whole under ſide white; the interior webs of the tail-feathers are white, the exterior marked with obſcure duſky bars; legs covered

covered with white down; the toes only with ſhort hairs; middle claw ſerrated.

This elegant bird moſtly frequents the habitations of man; is rarely found in woods, but reſorts chiefly to barns for the ſake of mice, for which reaſon it is a welcome gueſt to the farmer. Like the reſt of the genus it chiefly lies concealed in the day, but will ſometimes, when preſſed by hunger, prey by daylight, eſpecially in winter, or when it has young. It breeds in old decayed trees in the neighbourhood of farm-houſes or villages, and oftentimes in barns; makes very little neſt; lays three or four white eggs, not ſo round or ſo large as that of the Tawny Owl.

Their food is chiefly mice, which they ſwallow whole, and, like other predacious birds, eject the bones and fur in large pellets, which are termed caſtings. Some buſhels of this ejected matter are found in the hollows of old trees. This ſpecies is never known to hoot, but its notes are ſcreaming and harſh; beſides which it makes a ſnoring and hiſſing noiſe. When alarmed it ſnaps its bill together with great force.

It becomes exceedingly tame when taken young. We bred up one together with a Sparrow Hawk and a Ring Dove, who were confined together, and lived in great harmony; but the latter was the moſt quarrelſome, and was maſter of the triumvirate. After living together for ſix months they

were

were given their liberty, and the Owl was the only one that returned.

Cats are known to kill but never to eat the Shrew, which has been ſuppoſed to poſſeſs ſome poiſonous quality. We have, however, taken from the ſtomach of one of theſe birds no leſs than five.

OWL-WOOD. Vide *Owl-tawny.*

OWL-WOODCOCK. Vide *Owl-ſhort-eared.*

OX-BIRD. Vide *Purre.*

OXEYE. Vide *Titmouſe-great, and long-tailed, Purre, and Creeper.*

OYSTER-CATCHER. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill long, compreſſed, cuneated at the end.

Noſtrils linear.

Tongue ſcarce one third the length of the bill.

Toes three; no back toe; the exterior joined to the middle by a ſtrong membrane.

OYSTER-CATCHER-PIED.

Hæmatopus oſtralegus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 257. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 694. *Raii Syn.* p. 105. A. 7. *Will.* p. 220. t. 55. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 752.

Oſtralega, ſeu Pica marina. *Brif.* v. p. 38. t. 3. f. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 221.

L'Huitrier. *Buf.* viii. p. 119. t. 9.

Sea-Pie, *or* Pied Oyſtercatcher. *Br. Zool.* ii. p. 213. t. 74.—*Ib.* fol. 127. t. D. 2. *Will. Angl.*

Angl. p. 297. *Albin.* i. t. 78. *Hayes, Br. Birds,* t. 12. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 219. t. 84. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* v. t. 188. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 166. *Don. Br. Birds,* iii. t. 62. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 15.

PROVINCIAL.

Pienet. Olive.

The weight of the Pied Oyſter-catcher is about ſeventeen ounces; length ſixteen inches. Bill three inches long, ſtrait, compreſſed, the tip wedge-ſhaped, the colour orange; irides crimſon; orbits orange-yellow.

The head, neck, upper part of the back, ſcapulars, and leſſer wing coverts, black; a ſmall ſpot of white under the eyelid, and a creſcent of the ſame acroſs the throat; but this laſt is by no means a general character, for in more than twenty ſpecimens we never have found it, although ſuch are to be ſeen in different collections. The greater coverts are white, the next above them tipped with white; the quills are black, with more or leſs white on the inner webs; the lower part of the back, rump, breaſt, and under parts, are white; the baſe half of the tail is white, the end black; legs red-orange; claws black.

This bird is common on our ſhores, but never quits the ſea-coaſt. In winter they aſſemble in ſmall flocks. Their principal food is marine

 inſects

inſects and ſhell-fiſh; and from their adroitneſs in getting at an oyſter they have taken this name. This, however, can only be done when the ſhells are partly open; it is then the bill is inſerted to kill the oyſter.

It makes no neſt, but depoſits its eggs on the bare ground above high-water mark; generally four, of an olivaceous-brown, blotched with black, ſomewhat larger than that of the Lapwing. At the time of incubation the male is very watchful, and upon the leaſt alarm flies off with a loud ſcream, upon which the female inſtantly runs from her eggs to ſome diſtance, and then takes wing. It is a ſhy bird, but when the young are hatched becomes bolder. The young is capable of running as ſoon as it quits the egg, and is led by the parent birds to its proper food.

Theſe birds are ſubject to ſome variation in plumage. In moſt the white under the chin is wanting; in ſome that mark is mottled with black, and the white ſpot under the eyelid wanting. Whether theſe are varieties, or depending on age or ſex, has not been thoroughly aſcertained; perhaps both: but we have killed both ſexes at all ſeaſons without the white on the throat. Dr. Latham obſerves it is eaſily tamed when taken young, and have been known to attend the Ducks and other poultry to feed and ſhelter at night.

The only known ſpecies of this genus.

P.

PARTRIDGE. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill convex, ſtrong and ſhort.

Noſtrils covered above with a callous prominent rim.

No naked ſkin above the eyes; but in ſome ſpecies more or leſs warty excreſcences round the eyes.

Legs naked, ſome ſpecies furniſhed with ſpurs behind.

Tail ſhort.

PARTRIDGE-COMMON.

Tetrao Perdix. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 276. 13. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 757.

Perdix cinerea. *Raii Syn.* p. 57. A. 2. *Will.* p. 118. t. 28. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 645. 9. *Briſ.* i. p. 219. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 61.

La Perdrix griſe. *Buf.* ii. p. 401.

Common Partridge. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 96.—*Ib.* fol. 86. t. M. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 319. A. *Will. Angl.* p. 166. t. 28. *Albin.* i. t. 27. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 762. 8. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iv. t. 136. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 184. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 7.

This

This ſpecies is ſo well known as to require very little deſcription. Length about thirteen inches; weight fifteen ounces. The bill is bluiſh brown; irides hazel. General colour of the plumage cinereous brown and black mixed; ſome of the back and coverts ſtreaked with buff; ſides of the head bright ruſt-colour; behind the eye a naked, red warty ſkin; on the breaſt a deep bay-coloured mark, in form of a horſeſhoe.

The tail conſiſts of ſixteen feathers of a bright ruſt-colour, except the four middle ones, which are like the back; legs bluiſh grey.

The female weighs about fourteen ounces; the head is leſs bright, and the coverts of the ears inclining to grey; the horſeſhoe on the breaſt is white for the firſt year, afterwards more or leſs like the male, and by the third year is no longer a mark of diſtinction; whereas by the head the ſexes may always be known; the bare ſkin behind the eye is leſs conſpicuous, and very little red.

It has been long an eſteemed opinion amongſt ſportſmen as well as naturaliſts, that the female Partridge had none of the bay feathers on the breaſt like the male. This, however, is a miſtake, as we have proved by the unerring rule of diſſection; for happening to kill nine old birds one day, with very little variation as to the bay markings on the breaſt, we were led to open them all, by which we diſcovered five of them were females; and by re-examining the plumage found the males could only

be known by the ſuperior brightneſs of colour about the head, which alone ſeems to be the mark of diſtinction after the firſt or ſecond year.

This bird is found in all parts of Great Britain where corn is cultivated, but never at any great diſtance from arable land: upon the barren mountains of the north it is never ſeen. In Scotland the Partridge, the Grous, and the Ptarmigan, each have their diſtrict: the firſt is only found in the glens or vallies; the ſecond on the firſt hills; the laſt on the ſummits of the higheſt mountains; and it is very rare that they intrude upon each other; though we have killed the three ſpecies in the ſame day.

The Partridge is very prolific, laying from twelve to twenty eggs. It makes no neſt, but ſcrapes a ſmall hollow in the ground, placing a few contiguous fibres therein to depoſit its eggs on; theſe are of a light brown colour. The old birds ſit very cloſe on their eggs when near hatching; and we have been informed by a gentleman of veracity that he ſaw this bird taken with her eggs on the point of hatching, and carried in a hat to ſome diſtance; and that ſhe continued to ſit in confinement, and brought out her young. The time of incubation is three weeks; the young leave the neſt in twelve hours; the parent birds are equally tenacious of their young, and lead them immediately to ant-hills, on the eggs of which they principally feed at firſt.

Theſe

Theſe birds flock together in broods till the returning ſpring. Sometimes three or four coveys will aſſemble in winter, and are then exceedingly ſhy. In vain may the ſportſman purſue them, unleſs by ſurpriſe he can break and ſcatter the covey.

About the middle of February they begin to pair. In June they lay, and the young are excluded about the middle of July; and in about three weeks are capable of flying.

This is one of the few birds under the denomination of game, and protected by the legiſlature. But notwithſtanding many ſevere penal laws are enacted for its preſervation, it is a query if the breed is not decreaſed thereby. The great demand of the luxurious and wealthy, and the high price given for theſe birds, is too great a temptation to the poacher; and he riſks his liberty to ſupply the tables of the rich. Thus the ſeveral laws reſpecting game are ineffectual; they only ſerve to enhance the price, and hold out a temptation for the huſbandman to ruin himſelf and family; whereas if the penalty was made much greater, and that wholly confined to the buyer, it would fall upon the tempters, who ſhould be the only perſons obliged by law to pay for their luxuries. The late act of parliament for confining the killing of this ſpecies between the fourteenth of September and the twelfth of February only tended, in ſome degree, to preſerve them from the fowler, but not from the nets of the poacher.

There are ſeveral varieties mentioned of this bird, but they are merely accidental defects. Four entirely white were taken alive out of one covey, by order of the late Lord Courtenay, at Powderham in Devonſhire; three of which we ſaw. Theſe were intended to be given their liberty in the ſpring, in hopes of propagating the breed; but we never heard if it had the effect, or what became of them.

PARTRIDGE-GUERNSEY.

Tetrao rufus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 276. 12. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 756. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 647. 12.

Perdix græca. *Raii Syn.* p. 57. A. 5. *Will.* p. 121. t. 29. *Briſ.* i. p. 241. 12. t. 23. f. 1. —*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 67.

La Bartavelle. *Buf.* ii. p. 420.

Greek, *or* Red Partridge. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 767. 12. *Will. Angl.* p. 169. *Albin.* i. p. 27.

Perdix rubra. *Briſ.* i. p. 236. 10.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 66.

—— ruffa. *Raii Syn.* p. 57. A. 5. *Will.* p. 167. 29.

Perdix rouge. *Buf.* ii. p. 431. t. 15.

Guernſey Partridge. *Will. Angl.* p. 167. t. 29. *Albin.* i. t. 29. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 768.—*Sup.* p. 220.

Perdix rubra barbarica. *Briſ.* i. p. 239. 11.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 67.

Perdrix rouge de Barbarie. *Buf.* ii. p. 445.

Barbary

Barbary Partridge. *Edw.* t. 70. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 770.

Guernſey Partridge. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iii. t. 137. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 7.

It is much to be doubted whether this ſpecies has any claim in the Britiſh *Fauna*, for it does not ſeem even naturaliſed like the Pheaſant; and moſt probably the few that have been met with at large had only eſcaped from the *ornithones* of the curious. As it has, however, been killed in a ſtate of liberty we ſhall give it a place in this work.

This bird is rather larger than the common ſpecies. Bill, irides, and legs, red. The upper part of the head is red-brown; greyiſh on the forehead; chin and throat white, encircled with black; over each eye a band of white; fore part and ſides of the neck cinereous, ſpotted with black; back, wings, and rump, grey-brown; breaſt pale aſh-colour; belly rufous; ſides marked with lunular ſtreaks of black, white, and orange; the tail compoſed of ſixteen feathers of a rufous-colour, except the ſix middle ones, which are more or leſs grey-brown.

The habits of this ſpecies differ ſomewhat from the preceding. This frequently perches on a tree, and will breed in confinement, which the other is never known to do.

Why this ſhould be called Guernſey Partridge we cannot imagine, ſince we are credibly informed

it is very rare in that iſland. The common ſpecies breed there, but are ſcarce; whether this ever bred there is uncertain, though they are known to breed in the iſland of Jerſey. It is alſo found in various parts of the European continent, Aſia, and Africa, and is called by the name of Red-legged Partridge.

PARTRIDGE-WHITE. Vide *Ptarmigan.*

PELICAN. A genus of birds, whoſe characters are,

Bill long, ſtrait, hooked at the end.

Noſtrils none; face and gullet deſtitute of feathers, the latter capable of great diſtention.

Toes four, all webbed together.

The only Britiſh ſpecies of this genus are the Corvorant, Shag, and Gannet.

PENGUIN. Vide *Auk-great.*

PETREL. A genus of aquatic birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſtrait, but bent at the end.

Noſtrils contained in one tube.

Legs naked a little above the knee.

Toes three, forward, webbed; a ſpur behind inſtead of a back-toe.

PETREL-LITTLE. Vide *Petrel-ſtormy.*

PETREL-MANKS. Vide *Shear-water.*

PETREL-

PETREL-STORMY.

Procellaria pelagica. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 212. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 561. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 826. 19. *Briſ.* vi. p. 140. 1. t. 13. f. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 398.

Oiſeau de tempête. *Buf.* ix. p. 327. t. 23.

Stormfinch. *Will.* p. 306.—*Ib. Angl.* p. 395.

Stormy Petrel. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 259. t. 91.—*Ib.* fol. 146. t. L. 5. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 464. *Edw.* t. 90. *Albin.* iii. t. 92. *Borlaſ. Cornw.* p. 247. t. 29. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 411. 18.—*Sup.* p 269. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vi. t. 219. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 19. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 91.

PROVINCIAL.

Little Petrel. Witch. Mother Cary's Chicken.

This ſpecies is about the ſize of a Swallow, and in its general appearance and flight not unlike that bird. Length about ſix inches; colour of the plumage above is black; beneath ſooty brown, or duſky; ſome of the ſecondary quills are white at the ends; rump and vent white; tail white at the baſe of the inner webs; legs black.

The Stormy Petrel is rarely ſeen on our ſhores, except in ſome of the northern iſlands, where it is ſaid to breed in the holes of rocks. It is a pelagian bird, living at all other ſeaſons remote from land. They are ſeen in numbers all over the vaſt Atlantic Ocean, and will frequently follow a ſhip

for

for many days; ſuppoſed for the purpoſe of ſheltering themſelves in the wake of the veſſel, but more probably for the ſake of the various matter thrown overboard, for they will ſtoop and pick up bits of biſcuit or meat. Suppoſed to be ſeen only before ſtormy weather, and of courſe not a welcome viſitor to the ſailors. Are ſaid to be excellent divers, and capable of remaining under water a great while. The body is of ſo oily a nature that if a wick is drawn through from the mouth to the vent and lighted will burn as a lamp; and is ſaid to be actually uſed for that purpoſe in the Ferroe iſlands. Some few inſtances are recorded of its being killed far inland: one is mentioned in Latham's *Synopſis* to have been ſhot at Oxford. We are alſo informed that ſome are annually ſeen on the weſtern part of the peninſula of Cornwall, about Marazion and Penzance; in the former of which we ſaw one that was taken.

PETTYCHAPS-GREATER.

Motacilla hortenſis. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 955.
Sylvia hortenſis. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 507. 3.
Curruca. *Brif.* iii. p. 372. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 414.
La Fauvette. *Buf.* v. p. 117. t. 7.
Pettychaps. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 413. 3. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iii. t. 100. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 230.

Length ſix inches; weight about five drams. Bill duſky above; baſe of the under mandible

yellowiſh; irides hazel; orbits white. General colour of the plumage above light brown, inclining to olive; below the ear is a daſh of aſh-colour; throat, neck, breaſt, and ſides, dirty white, inclining to brown on the two laſt; belly and under tail coverts white; quills and tail feathers duſky, edged with olive; legs bluiſh brown.

This ſpecies of Warbler, which is not very plentiful in England, was firſt diſcovered in Lancaſhire, and ſent from thence to Dr. Latham by Sir Aſhton Lever. However, ſince it has been better known, it is found to arrive in ſeveral of the ſouthern counties about the latter end of April or beginning of May. Its ſong is little inferior to that of the Nightingale. Some of the notes are ſweetly and ſoftly drawn; others quick, lively, loud, and piercing, reaching the diſtant ear with pleaſing harmony, ſomething like the whiſtle of the Blackbird, but in a more hurried cadence: ſings frequently after ſunſet. This bird chiefly inhabits thick hedges, where it makes a neſt compoſed of gooſe graſs, and other fibrous plants, ſlimſily put together, like that of the common White Throat, with the addition ſometimes of a little green moſs externally: the neſt is placed in ſome buſh near the ground. It lays four eggs, about the ſize of a Hedge Sparrow's, weighing about thirty-ſix grains, of a dirty white, blotched all over with light brown, moſt numerous at the larger end, where ſpots of aſh-colour alſo appear.

In Wiltſhire, where we have found this ſpecies not

not uncommon, it reſorts to gardens in the latter end of ſummer, together with the White Throat and Blackcap, for the ſake of currants and other fruit.

The Pettychaps of Mr. Pennant ſeems to correſpond with this, except that the inſide of the mouth of this is more inclined to yellow than red. That author alſo ſays, in Yorkſhire his is called the Beambird, from its neſting under beams in outbuildings. But as he quotes the *Motacilla Hippolais* of Linnæus, we muſt conclude he means the Leſſer Pettychaps of Latham's *Synopſis*, and of this work. But in either he muſt have been deceived as to its making a neſt in outbuildings; and we are rather inclined to think the habits of the Spotted Flycatcher has been given him with his Pettychaps; that bird having obtained the name of Rafter in ſome parts from the circumſtance of building its neſt on rafters and beam-ends in old buildings and outhouſes.

PETTYCHAPS-LESSER.

Motacilla Hippolais. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 330. 7. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 954.

Sylvia Hippolais. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 507. 4.

Ficedula ſeptima Aldrovandi. (Pettychaps.) *Raii Syn.* p. 79. A. 7. *Will.* p. 158.—*Ib. Angl.* p. 216.

Leſſer Pettychaps. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 149? *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 418. G.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 64. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 413. 3*. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iii. t. 101.

t. 101. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 231. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 9.

Weighs about two drams; the length exceeds four inches and a half.

This ſpecies is inferior in ſize to the Yellow Wren. In its plumage it ſo much reſembles that bird that we ſhall only make mention here of any eſſential marks of diſtinction, and refer our reader to the Yellow Wren.

Its general colour is not ſo much tinged with yellow, and the legs are duſky, which in the other are brown.

Theſe two birds have been, and are frequently confounded, and with them the Wood Wren of this work; but this laſt is at once diſtinguiſhed by the under tail coverts being a pure white, and the plumage of a more lively green on the upper parts than either of the others. The neſt, eggs, and notes, will be found alſo different by conſulting and comparing the hiſtory of each. This is the firſt ſpecies of Warbler that pays its annual viſit to us in the ſpring, and is generally heard on or before the firſt of April repeating its ſong, if it may be ſo called, for it conſiſts only of two notes, which ſeem to expreſs the words *chip*, *chop*, four or five times ſucceſſively. It is a buſy, reſtleſs bird, always active amongſt the trees and buſhes in ſearch of inſects.

The plumage of the ſexes are alike.

The

The neſt is oval, with a ſmall hole near the top, compoſed externally of dry leaves, and then coarſe dry graſs, and lined with feathers; and is generally placed on or near the ground, frequently of a ditch-bank, in a tuft of graſs or low buſh. The eggs are ſix in number, white, ſpeckled with purpliſh red at the larger end only, with here and there a ſingle ſpeck on the ſides.

It ſeems to be the hardieſt and more generally diffuſed of all our ſummer viſitants; are found in all parts of the kingdom where wood or hedges afford them ſhelter and food. Their note is heard long after the Yellow Wren is ſilent; and they remain with us later than any other migrative ſpecies; not unfrequently to the latter end of October.

We muſt conclude this is the bird Mr. Pennant ſays is called in Yorkſhire the Beam-bird, as he quotes this bird of Linnæus and other authors for his Pettychaps. Dr. Latham ſays this is called in Dorſetſhire the Hay-bird; but as we are inclined to believe the three ſpecies before mentioned have been confounded, it is more probable that the Yellow Wren ſhould obtain that name, as its neſt is compoſed of that material.

PEWIT. Vide *Lapwing* and *Gull-black-headed.*

PHALAROPE. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſtrait.

Noſtrils minute.

Body

Body and legs in every reſpect like the Sand-piper.

Toes furniſhed with broad and generally ſcallopped membranes.

PHALAROPE-GREY.

Tringa lobata. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 249. 8. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 674.

Phalaropus lobatus. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 776. 2.

Phalaropus. *Brif.* vi. p. 12. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 361.

Le Phalarope à feſtons dentelés. *Buf.* viii. p. 226.

Great Coot-footed Tringa. *Edw.* t. 308.

Grey Phalarope. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 218. t. 76.—*Ib.* fol. 126. t. E. 1. f. 3. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 412. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 272. 2. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, v. t. 194. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 156. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 15.

In ſize is rather ſuperior to the Purre; weight one ounce. Bill black, flatted near the point, about an inch long; irides dark. Hind part of the head and neck duſky brown, daſhed with aſh-colour; upper part of the body, ſcapulars, and wing coverts, cinereous-grey, the feathers on the laſt darkeſt, and edged with white; forehead, crown of the head, chin, and whole under parts, pure white, except at the bend of the wing on the ſides of the breaſt, which is aſh-colour; a duſky ſpot on the

the cheek; quills black; tail duſky, edged with aſh-colour; legs compreſſed, like the Diver's, of a light colour; toes ſcallopped; membranes ſerrated on their margins.

This deſcription is taken from a ſpecimen killed at a pond at Alderton in Wiltſhire, now in my muſeum. The ſex my notes do not inform me; but it ſeems to be ſubject to ſome variety, either from ſex or age. Dr. Latham mentions one to have the back, rump, and ſcapulars, deep dove-colour; legs black.

It ſeems to be a ſolitary and ſcarce bird with us. We once had an opportunity of ſeeing one ſwimming in a ſmall pool of water left by the tide on the Suſſex coaſt. It was continually dipping its bill into the water, as if feeding on ſome inſects, and ſo intent as to ſuffer us to approach within a few yards. It never attempted to dive, and when diſturbed flew only a ſmall diſtance, very like the Purre. Is ſaid to inhabit the northern parts of Europe, and to congregate about the borders of the Caſpian Sea.

PHALAROPE-RED.

MAS.

Tringa hyperborea. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 249. 9. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 675.

Phalaropus hyperboreus. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 775. 1.

——— cinereus. *Briſ.* vi. p. 15. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 362.

Larus fidipes alter noſtras. *Raii Syn.* p. 132. A. 7. *Will.* p. 270.

Le Phalarope cendré. *Buf.* viii. p. 224.

Cock Coot-footed Tringa. *Edw.* t. 143.

Red Phalarope. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 219. t. 76. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 270. 1. (maſ.) 271. (fem.) *Lewin, Br. Birds,* v. t. 193. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 157.

FEM.

Tringa fulicaria. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 249. 10. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 676. 6.

Phalaropus rufeſcens. *Briſ.* vi. p. 20. 4.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 363.

Le Phalarope rouge. *Buf.* viii. p. 225.

Red Coot-footed Tringa. *Edw.* t. 142.

Size of the preceding ſpecies; length eight inches; bill black, an inch long, ſlender, ſtrait, except at the end, which bends downwards. Top of the head, hind part of the neck, back, and ſcapulars, deep aſh-colour; through the eye, from the baſe of the bill, a duſky ſtreak paſſing backwards; quill-feathers duſky; ſome of the ſecondaries tipped white; wing coverts aſh-colour, the greater darkeſt, and tipped with white; the whole under parts, from chin to vent, white; in ſome the under part and ſides of the neck are ferruginous, and the breaſt cinereous; in others the rump and upper tail coverts are banded duſky and white; tail duſky, daſhed with cinereous; legs and feet black, or lead-colour.

Female. The head, throat, hind-neck, back, ſcapulars, and upper tail coverts, black, margined rufous; over the eye a pale rufous-brown ſtreak; rump white, ſpotted with duſky; under parts from the throat duſky red; wings and tail as in the other ſex.

From the authority of Dr. Latham we give this as the female. It is ſo rare a ſpecies in England that few come under examination in a freſh ſtate. Their manners and habits are probably the ſame as the other ſpecies before mentioned.

Inhabits the north of Europe; ſaid to breed at Hudſon's Bay, and lays four eggs. Sometimes called Small Cloven-footed Gull, Scallop-toed Sandpiper.

PHEASANT. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſhort, ſtrong, convex.
The ſides of the head bare, carunculated.
Legs moſt commonly furniſhed with a ſpur.

PHEASANT-COMMON.

Phaſianus colchicus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 270. 3. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 741. *Raii Syn.* p. 56. A. 1. *Will.* p. 117. t. 28. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 629. *Brif.* i. p. 262. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 73.

Le Faiſan. *Buf.* ii. p. 328. t. 11.

Common Pheaſant. *Albin.* i. t. 25. 26. *Hayes, Br. Birds*, t. 20. *Will. Angl.* p. 163. t. 28.

Lath.

Lath. Syn. iv. p. 712. 4. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iii. t. 31. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 178. *Don. Br. Birds*, v. t. 101. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 7.

Weight of a full-grown bird near three pounds; length three feet; bill pale yellowiſh horn-colour; irides yellow; ſides of the head bare, granulated, crimſon, minutely ſpeckled with black. This part is conſiderably brighter and much dilated in the courting ſeaſon; at which time alſo it erects a tuft of ear-like feathers on each ſide of the head. The various tints of green-gold, blue, and violet, in the plumage, exceeds deſcription, and is too well known to require it. The tail conſiſts of eighteen feathers, very cuneiform, the two middle ones about eighteen or twenty inches long; the legs are furniſhed with a ſpur three quarters of an inch long; toes joined by a ſtrong membrane at the baſe.

The female is not ſo large, of a rufous-brown colour, mixed with grey and duſky; the bill is brown; irides hazel; and the ſides of the head covered with feathers; tail of the ſame ſhape, but not ſo long as in the male.

It is difficult perhaps to trace the origin of this ſpecies, where it came from, or when firſt introduced into this country. It is now found in a ſtate of nature in almoſt every part of the old continent, except the northern, but is not known in America. It bears confinement tolerably well, and produces a great many eggs in that ſtate. The female will

ſometimes incubate if not diſturbed by the male, which is too often the caſe; on which account the eggs are generally put under a common fowl to be hatched: by this means a great many are reared and given their liberty every year by gentlemen of property. Were it not for this probably the breed would be extinct in a few years in ſpite of the ſeverity of the game laws. The demand for them at the tables of the luxurious, and the irreſiſtible mark they offer to the ſportſman, would ſoon cauſe their deſtruction in this age of excellence in the art of ſhooting flying.

It is a fooliſh bird; when rouſed will frequently perch on the firſt tree, and is ſo intent upon the dogs as to ſuffer the ſportſman to approach very near. At the time they perch they moſt frequently crow, or make a chuckling noiſe, by which the unfair ſportſman is led to their deſtruction. The poacher will catch them in nooſes made of wire, horſe-hair twiſted, and even with a briar ſet in the like manner at the verge of a wood, for they always run to feed in the adjacent fields morning and evening. Beſides this they are taken by a wire faſtened to a long pole, and by that means taken off their rooſt at night; or by fixing a bunch of matches lighted at the end of a pole are ſuffocated, and drop off the perch. Foxes alſo deſtroy a great many, in particular the females when ſitting on their neſt.

The Pheaſant is found partially in moſt parts of England, but not ſo plentiful in the north, and rarely

rarely in Scotland. Wood and corn land ſeem neceſſary to its exiſtence: it is partial to oak and beech woods, on the ſeed of which they feed; buckwheat is alſo a favourite food. In the autumn they frequent turneps. Large wooded tracts only produce them in abundance, and they moſtly frequent the thickeſt and moſt impenetrable coverts, or ſuch as are covered with long graſs, which the female generally makes choice of to depoſit her eggs, ſcraping together a few ſurrounding dry vegetables for a neſt, and laying from eight to twelve eggs. The male is frequently heard to crow in ſpring, clapping his wings at the ſame time.

In confinement the female ſometimes aſſumes the plumage of the male; at this time ſhe becomes barren, and is equally buffetted by both ſexes. This ſtrange change of plumage does not ſeem to be the effect of age, for we have been aſſured by our noble friend Lord Carnarvon, who has had ſeveral in that ſtate, that it takes place at three or four years old. In the one that nobleman favoured us with the colours were not ſo bright as generally found in the other ſex. Whether barrenneſs is the occaſion of this change, or whether the want of commerce with the other ſex, by reaſon of the male plumage, is the occaſion of her not breeding, is yet to be diſcovered by diſſection; for if in the breeding ſeaſon there ſhould appear any eggs in the ovarium, and thoſe diſtended, there can be no doubt of the latter cauſe. In a ſtate of nature this circumſtance probably does not take place.

This bird does not appear to pair; but the female carefully hides her neſt from the male; and we are informed where they are in plenty, and food provided for them, the two ſexes do not in general feed together.

Domeſtication generally produces variety, and we find this bird mixed more or leſs with white; ſometimes wholly ſo.

In the *Naturaliſt's Calendar*, publiſhed in 1795 from the papers of the late Rev. Gilbert White of Selborne, a plate and deſcription is given of a ſingular bird killed in Hampſhire, which he conſidered as an hybrid between the Pheaſant and domeſtic fowl. The head, neck, breaſt, and belly, gloſſy black; the back, wing-feathers, and tail, pale ruſſet, ſtreaked ſomewhat like the upper parts of a Partridge; the tail was even at the end, and not very long; legs bare of feathers, and deſtitute of a ſpur; round the eye the ſkin was bare and ſcarlet; weight three pounds three ounces and a half. By the drawing there alſo appears to be ſome white on the ſhoulder, and ſome dark feathers in the middle of the tail beneath.

It is generally believed the Pheaſant and domeſtic fowl will breed together; if ſo, poſſibly the colour of the ſpurious breed would depend much on that of the common fowl. Some authors have given a deſcription of ſuch, but not at all like Mr. White's bird. One in the Leverian Muſeum is almoſt throughout of a dingy reddiſh brown colour, with very

very few markings. Surely if it was common (as ſome have aſſerted) for male Pheaſants to mix breed with our tame fowls in farm-yards contiguous to their natural haunts, more would be known of the ſpurious breed; at preſent no one has determined whether ſuch a produce are mules or not. A variety called the Ring Pheaſant is not uncommon in this country. *See* that bird.

PHEASANT-RING, or RING-NECKED.

Phaſianus torquatus. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 742.
——— colchicus. *Ind. Orn.* p. 629. 4. β.
Ring Pheaſant. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 715.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 208. *Oſt. Menag.* p. 57. 58. (M. F.)

This ſeems to be a mere variety of the common ſpecies, differing only in having a white ring round the neck; and the plumage in general thought to be more brilliant, and the markings more diſtinct.

It is ſaid to have been firſt introduced by the late Duke of Northumberland, and was called the Barbary Pheaſant. His Grace bred and turned out many at his ſeat at Alnwick in Northumberland. Lord Carnarvon alſo turned out ſeveral at his ſeat at Highclere in Berkſhire; at both which places we have ſeen them, and the mixed produce between that and the common Pheaſant, in which the ring on the neck is very indiſtinct; ſometimes only a few white feathers are to be found. Suppoſed to be hardier and eaſier reared in confinement than the

other. It is said to be found in some parts of China, and in Tartary.

The eggs no ways differ from the common sort, which are of a light brown colour.

PHEASANT-SEA. Vide *Duck Pintail.*

PIANET. Vide *Magpie, Oystercatcher.*

PICARANI. Vide *Avoset.*

PIE. Vide *Oystercatcher.*

PIET. Vide *Ouzel-water.*

PIGEON-ROCK. Vide *Dove-stock.*

PIGEON-STOCK. Vide *Dove-stock.*

PIGEON-WOOD. Vide *Dove-ring.*

PINK. Vide *Finch-chaf.*

PIRENET. Vide *Shieldrake.*

PLOVER. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill strait, not longer in general than the head.

Nostrils linear.

Toes three, all placed forwards.

PLOVER-BASTARD. Vide *Lapwing.*

PLOVER-CREAM-COLOURED.

Charadrius gallicus. *Gmel. Syst.* ii. p. 692.

Curforius europæus. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 751. 1.

Le Coure-vite. *Buf.* viii. p. 128.

Cream-coloured Plover. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 217. 25. —*Ib. Sup.* p. 254. t. 116. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* v. t. 187. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 164.

Length

Length of this ſpecies ten inches. Bill black, three quarters of an inch long, ſlender, and bent at the tip. Plumage in general cream-colour, paleſt beneath; behind the eye a patch of black; through them a pale ſtreak paſſing back to the hind-head, and dividing the black; quills black; tail cream-colour, marked with black near the tip; legs yellowiſh.

This appears to be a rare bird. One was killed in France, as mentioned by Buffon; another was killed near St. Alban's in Kent, at the ſeat of William Hammond, Eſq. who preſented it to Dr. Latham, in whoſe inſtructive muſeum we ſaw it, and who has given a figure of it in the Supplement to his *Synopſis*. In this ſpecimen the markings about the head do not appear to be ſo conſpicuous.

It is ſaid to be a bold bird, and to run with great ſwiftneſs; but its habits ſeem to be much in obſcurity.

The ſhape of the bill in this ſpecies ſeems to divide it from the Plovers, although it has no back-toe like that genus.

Dr. Latham in his *Synopſis* made it a Plover, but in his *Index Ornithologicus* has removed it, and calls it a Curſorius.

PLOVER-GREATER. Vide *Greenſhank*.

PLOVER-GREEN. Vide *Lapwing*.

PLOVER-GREY. Vide *Sandpiper-grey* and *Plover-golden*.

PLOVER-

PLOVER-GOLDEN.

Charadrius pluvialis. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 254. 7. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 688. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 740. 1. *Briſ.* v. p. 43. 1. t. 4. f. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 222.

Pluvialis viridis. *Raii Syn.* p. 111. A. 2.—190. 9. *Will.* p. 229. t. 57.

Pluvialis aurea minor. *Briſ.* v. p. 47. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 223.

Le Pluvier doré. *Buf.* viii. p. 81.

Golden, *or* Green Plover. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 208. t. 72.—*Ib.* fol. 128. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 399. *Will. Angl.* p. 308. *Albin.* i. t. 75. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 193. 1—*Sup.* p. 252. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iii. t. 181. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 158. *Don. Br. Birds,* ii. t. 45. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 16.

PROVINCIAL.

Grey Plover. Whiſtling Plover.

Weight of this ſpecies between ſeven and eight ounces; length ten inches and a half. Bill one inch, duſky; irides hazel. The general plumage above is duſky, ſpotted with greeniſh yellow, brighter on the back and ſcapulars, paleſt on the wing coverts; ſides of the head and neck, and ſides of the body, lighter; middle of the belly and vent white; quills duſky, ſlightly margined at the tips with grey; tail duſky, ſpotted with yellow and dull white, ſomewhat in form of bars; legs black.

A variety

A variety is ſaid to poſſeſs a ſmall claw behind in lieu of a back-toe.

In the breeding ſeaſon both ſexes appear black on the lower part of the breaſt; theſe feathers begin to ſhew themſelves in March, and are perfected in May, at which time the female begins to lay. It is a common bird, found in moſt parts of the known world. With us it chiefly inhabits open ground, ſuch as heaths, moors, and downs; in ſevere weather the ſea-coaſt; but repairs to the more uncultivated waſtes of the northern mountains to breed. We have ſeen them in various parts of Scotland at that ſeaſon on ſwampy ground upon the higher hills, and even on the lower lands covered with heath, amongſt which they lay their eggs, four in number, about the ſize and ſhape of that of the Lapwing's; colour cinereous-olive, blotched with duſky.

The young run as ſoon as they are excluded from the egg, and follow the old ones to the moiſt places in ſearch of worms. At firſt they are covered with down of a duſky colour, and are incapable of flying for a conſiderable time. The parent birds are very tenacious of their young; become very bold at this time; will light juſt before a dog, and run on the ground to entice him from their neſt.

PLOVER-KENTISH. Vide *Plover-ringed.*

PLOVER-LONG-LEGGED.

Charadrius himantopus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 255. 11. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 690. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 741. 3. Himantopus.

Himantopus. *Raii Syn.* p. 106. 9.—190. 7.—*Ib.* 193. 1. t. 1. f. 3. *Will.* p. 219. t. 54. *Brif.* v. p. 33. 1. t. 3. f. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 220. 1.

L'Echaſſe. *Buf.* viii. p. 114. t. 8.

Long-legged Plover. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 209.—*Ib.* fol. 128. Addenda. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 405. *White, Hiſt. Selb.* t. p. 258. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 195. 3.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 252. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iii. t. 182. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 159. *Don. Br. Birds*, iii. t. 55.

PROVINCIAL,

Longlegs.

This extraordinary ſpecies is certainly the longeſt-legged bird, in proportion to its bulk, hitherto known. Length, from the apex of the bill to the end of the tail, thirteen inches; from that to the end of the toes five inches more.

Bill two inches and a half long, ſlender, and black; irides red. Forehead, round the eyes, and rump, white; crown of the head, back, and wings, gloſſy black; tail the ſame, inclining to grey; outer feathers white; neck and under parts white; the hind part of the neck marked with duſky ſtreaks; in ſome theſe ſtreaks are wanting, the effect probably of maturity; the thigh is bare of feathers three inches and a half from the knee; legs four inches and a half long, red; the outer and middle toes connected by a membrane at the baſe.

Six

Six of this ſpecies were ſhot out of ſeven in a flock in the month of April at the verge of a lake not very diſtant from Farnham in Surrey. One of them was preſerved by the late Rev. Mr. White of Selborne, and is now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. White in Fleet-ſtreet, where we ſaw it. This bird is wholly white, except the wings and back as far as the rump, which is black. Of this bird there is a good figure in White's *Natural Hiſtory of Selborne*, who ſays it weighed, when drawn and ſtuffed with pepper, four ounces and a quarter.

This is a rare bird in England; but Dr. Latham informs us it is ſufficiently plentiful in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies; in Egypt, on the ſhores of the Caſpian ſea; and in the warmer parts of America.

Specimens received from the two firſt places had the crown and all the hind part of the neck black. The above author gives another variety in his *Supplement*.

PLOVER-NORFOLK. Vide *Buſtard-thick-kneed.*

PLOVER-RINGED.

Charadrius Hiaticula. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 253. 1. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 683. *Raii Syn.* p. 112. A. 6. —190. 13. *Will.* p. 230. t. 57. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 743. 8.

Pluvialis torquata minor. *Brif.* v. p. 63. 8. t. 5. f. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 227.

Petit Pluvier à collier. *Buf.* viii. p. 90. t. 6.

Sea

Sea Lark. *Albin.* i. t. 80. *Will. Angl.* p. 316. t. 57.

Ringed Plover. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 211.—*Ib.* fol. 129. t. Addenda. *Artt. Zool.* ii. N° 401. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 201. 8. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* v. t. 184. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 161. *Don. Br. Birds,* i. t. 18. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 16.

PROVINCIAL.

Dulwilly.

This ſpecies weighs about two ounces; length between ſeven and eight inches. Bill half an inch long, the baſe half orange, the other black; irides hazel. At the baſe of the upper mandible the feathers are black, which paſſes in a broad ſtreak under the eye, taking in the coverts of the ears; forehead white; behind which, on the top of the head, is a black band from eye to eye; over the eye a ſtreak of white paſſing backwards; chin and throat white, continuing in a circle round the neck; beneath this, on the lower part of the neck, is a broad black band encircling that part; the back of the head and upper parts of the body and wing coverts pale brown; under parts white; quills duſky, with ſome white at their baſe; ſhafts partly white; tail conſiſts of twelve feathers; the two middle brown, duſky towards the tips; the three next black towards the end; in the next is only a brown band on the inner web; the outer one quite white;

white; the whole tipped the ſame: legs orange; claws black.

When flying this bird ſhews a white bar on the wing, by reaſon of the baſe of ſome of the quills and tips of ſome of the greater coverts being of that colour.

The Ring Plover is a plentiful ſpecies in moſt parts of the known world. In England every part of the coaſt is enlivened with their ſhrill note. It has been ſaid to leave us in the autumn; but this is certainly not the caſe, as we have frequently procured them throughout the ſevereſt winters in Devonſhire, Cornwall, and other places; but at this time they quit the open ſhores, and ſeek ſhelter in creeks and inlets.

Early in May they pair, and we have found their eggs as early as the 20th of that month. It makes no neſt, but lays four eggs in a ſmall cavity in the ſand, juſt above high-water mark. Theſe are of a cinereous-brown, marked all over with ſmall black and aſh-coloured ſpots; weight three drams. It is remarkable that theſe, as well as moſt if not all ſpecies of birds that lay invariably four eggs only on the ground, place them ſo as to occupy the leaſt poſſible ſpace; that is, with their ſmall ends touching each other as a centre. It is greatly attached to its young; will uſe various deceptions to ſave them from men or dogs; ſometimes will flutter along the ground as if crippled, and if purſued will fly to a little diſtance, diſtend

all

all its feathers; and ſeem to tumble head over heels repeatedly, till it has enticed its enemy to a diſtance from its young, and then it flies off.

In the autumn they become gregarious, and continue in ſmall flocks all winter, mixing ſometimes with Purrs and Dunlins. We have frequently obſerved a variety of this bird without any black about the head and breaſt, and the bill and legs duſky; others ſeem inclined to thoſe markings, and a tinge of orange on the bill and legs. From theſe gradations it ſhould appear ſuch are birds of the firſt year not maturely feathered; and are not unfrequently ſhot in company with the others. We ſuſpect the *Alexandrinus* of Linnæus to be this bird in one of its changes.

Lewin has figured a bird under the title of Kentiſh Plover, Vol. V. t. 185, which he conſiders as a diſtinct ſpecies. This, however, is much to be doubted, as the principal difference from the young of this ſpecies appears to be in the colour on the back of the head, which he deſcribes to be of a clay-colour, though in his figure it is of an orange-red.

PLOVER-STONE. Vide *Buſtard-thick-kneed.*

PLOVER-WHISTLING. Vide *Plover-golden.*

POCHARD.

Anas ferina. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 203. 31. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 530. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 862. 77.

Anas fera fuſca. *Raii Syn.* p. 143. A 10. *Will.* p. 288. t. 72.—*Ib.* p. 282. 12. Fem.?

Penelope.

Penelope. *Brif.* vi. p. 384. 19. t. 35. f. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 462.

Millouin. *Buf.* ix. p. 216.

Poker, Pochard, Red-headed Widgeon. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 284.—*Ib.* fol. 156. t. Q. 5. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 491. *Will. Angl.* p. 367. t. 72. *Albin.* ii. t. 98. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 523. t. 68. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vii. t. 253. *Pult. Cat. Dorfet.* p. 20.

A ſpecies of Duck about the ſize of a Widgeon, but not ſo ſlender and elegantly formed. Weight about twenty-eight ounces; length nineteen inches.

Bill broad, blue, tip black; irides in ſome orange, others hazel; head and neck deep chefnut; lower part of the neck, breaſt, and upper part of the back, black, with ſmall undulated lines of grey; back and ſcapulars cinereous and duſky, diſpoſed in ſmall undulated lines; ſmaller wing coverts darker; greater coverts and ſecondary quill-feathers blue-grey, primary quills duſky; rump and under tail coverts black; under part of the body duſky white, marked with numerous ſmall duſky lines, darkeſt at the vent; the tail conſiſts of fourteen feathers, duſky, daſhed with aſh-colour; legs lead-colour; feet the ſame, very broad.

The female differs in having the head and neck ferruginous-brown; breaſt and belly duſky white, clouded with brown; under tail coverts duſky and white; in other reſpects like the male, but the markings leſs diſtinct.

This ſpecies is frequently caught in our decoys in winter, but is not known to breed with us. It is commonly called Dunbird, or Red-headed Widgeon.

The male poſſeſſes a *labyrinth*, or enlargement of the *tracheæ*, near the junction with the lungs. This is well figured by Dr. Latham in the fourth volume of the *Linnæan Tranſactions*, amongſt many others. This ſingular formation is peculiar to the male only of ſeveral ſpecies of the Duck tribe: what the uſe of it can be has not yet been diſcovered.

POKER. Vide *Pochard.*

POPE. Vide *Puffin.*

POPPINJAY. Vide *Woodpecker-green.*

PORT-EGMONT-HEN. Vide *Gull-ſkua.*

PTARMIGAN.

Tetrao Lagopus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 274. 4. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 749. *Raii Syn.* p. 55. 5. *Will.* p. 127. t. 32. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 639. 9. *Briſ.* i. p. 216. 12.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 60.

Lagopede. *Buf.* ii. p. 264. t. 9.

White Game. *Will. Angl.* p. 176. t. 32.

Ptarmigan. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 95. t. 43.—*Ib.* fol. 86. t. M. 4. 5. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 315. D. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 741. 10. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iv. t. 134. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 182. *Don. Br. Birds*, i. t. 12.

This ſpecies of Grous weighs about twenty ounces; length fifteen inches. Bill black; irides hazel.

hazel. The ſummer plumage is a mixture of light brown and aſh-colour, marked with minute bars and ſmall duſky ſpots; the head and neck with broad bars of black, white, and ruſt-colour; belly white; wings white, with black ſhafts to the greater quills. Some are more rufous on the head, ſuppoſed to be the male ſex. In the month of September it begins to change its plumage, and about the middle of October it is of a pure white all over, except the ſhafts of the wings and the tail, which laſt conſiſt of ſixteen feathers; the two middle ones white, the reſt black, with a little white on the tips of the ſecond feathers from the middle. In the male alſo there are black feathers covering the noſtrils, and from thence to the eyes.

This is taken from the Ptarmigan of the Scottiſh highlands; but in thoſe received from Norway all the black feathers of the tail were tipped with white, largely ſo in the middle feathers, but gradually decreaſing till almoſt loſt on the exterior ones. When the tail is cloſed the black is completely concealed by the coverts, which are white, and reach to the end.

It is a very local ſpecies with us, confined to the loftieſt mountains of the north. Some few are yet found to the ſouth of the Tweed, but it is more plentiful on ſome of the highlands of Scotland, from which it rarely or never deſcends, even in the ſevereſt ſeaſon, when nothing but ſnow is to be ſeen.

It makes no neſt, but depoſits ten or twelve eggs on the bare ground, amongſt the rocks. Theſe are of a dirty white, ſpotted and blotched with rufous-brown, ſomething larger than thoſe of the Partridge. It is by no means a ſhy bird, but will ſuffer the ſportſman to approach very near. The herdſmen frequently knock them down with ſticks.

In winter they aſſemble together in flocks. They are called Birch Partridges in Nova Scotia; with us White Game, or White Partridge.

We are inclined to believe the White Partridge of Mr. Edwards is a mere variety of this bird, contrary to the opinion of that great naturaliſt Mr. Pennant, who ſays he has received both from Norway. But with the moſt diligent inquiry we cannot find more than one ſpecies known in that country, where they are called Rype, but pronounced Reuper; and in the many we have ſeen no ſpecific diſtinction could be diſcovered.

PUCKERIDGE. Vide *Goatſucker*.

PUFFIN.

Alca arctica. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 211. 4. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 549. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 792. 3.

Anas arctica. *Raii Syn.* p. 120. A. 5. *Will.* p. 244. t. 65.

Fratercula. *Briſ.* vi. p. 81. 1. t. 6. f. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 380.

Le Macareux. *Buf.* ix. p. 358. t. 26.

Puffin. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 232.—*Ib.* fol. 135. t. H.

Arct.

Arct. Zool. ii. N° 427. *Will. Angl.* p. 325. *Albin.* ii. t. 78, 79. *Edw.* t. 358. f. 1. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 314. 3. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vi. t. 225. *Don. Br. Birds*, i. t. 8. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 87. *Pult. Cat. Dorset.* p. 17.

The weight of this ſpecies of Auk is between twelve and thirteen ounces; length exceeds twelve inches. The bill is of a very ſingular form; it is about an inch and a half deep at the baſe, much compreſſed ſideways, and arched, but ends in a point, where the upper mandible is a little hooked; at the baſe of this mandible is an elevated rim, full of ſmall punctures of a light colour; next to which is a ſpace of a bluiſh-grey, at the bottom of which the noſtrils are lodged at the edge, which is a long narrow ſlit; from thence it is orange-coloured with four oblique furrows; the under mandible correſponds in colour, but has only three furrows; irides hazel, in ſome greyiſh; orbits red; above the eye is a triangular callous protuberance, beneath an oblong one; the top of the head and whole upper parts are black, paſſing round the neck in a collar; the ſides of the head and all the under parts are pure white; the chin in ſome is grey, in others white, and the cheeks are grey; quills duſky; tail ſhort, and conſiſts of ſixteen feathers; legs and feet orange; claws black, the inner one much hooked.

It is remarked that the bill of this bird varies much according to age; at firſt it has no furrows,

and is of a dusky colour, the yellow colour and furrows increasing with age.

These birds appear on many parts of our rocky coast about the middle of April, and begin to breed about the middle of May. On the stupendous cliffs of Dover, and other such places, they deposit their single egg in the holes and crevices; in other places they burrow like rabbits, if the soil is light; but more frequently take possession of rabbit burrows, and lay their egg many feet under ground. This is the case on Priestholm Isle off the coast of Anglesea, and other small islands off St. David's, where the soil is sandy. On St. Margaret's Island off that place we have seen the fishermen draw them out of their holes in a singular manner: by introducing the hand it is seized by the Puffin, who suffers itself to be drawn out, as it will not quit its hold. In other places they are caught with ferrets, and the young are taken and pickled. About the latter end of August they retire from our coast, and are all completely migrated by the beginning of September, together with the Razorbill and Guillemot.

The egg is white, about the size of a Hen's.

At Dover this, as well as the Razorbill, is indiscriminately called Willock; it is also variously called Coulternel, Lunda Bouger, Mullet, Gulderhead, Bottlenose, Pope, Marrot, and Sea Parrot.

The principal food of these birds is small fish, particularly sprats, with which they feed their young.

young. It is not known to what part they go when they retire from us; but they have been found in abundance in various parts of the northern as well as ſouthern hemiſphere.

PUFFIN-MANKS. Vide *Shearwater.*

PUIT. Vide *Gull-black-headed.*

PURRE.

Tringa cinclus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 251. 18. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 680. *Raii Syn.* p. 100. A. 13—190. 11. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 735. 35. *Briſ.* v. p. 211. 10. t. 19. f. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 267.

L'Alouette de Mer. *Buf.* vii. p. 548.

Sanderling. *Albin.* iii. t. 88.

Purre, *or* Stint. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 206. t. 71—*Ib.* fol. 126. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 390. *Will.* p. 226.—*Ib. Angl.* p. 305. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 182. 30. *Don. Br. Birds,* t. 32. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 15. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* v. t. 174. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 150.

Tringa ruficolis. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 680? *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 736. 36?

Red-necked Sandpiper. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 183. 31?

PROVINCIAL.

Ox-bird. Ox-eye. Leaſt Snipe. Wagtail.

This ſpecies of Sandpiper is near eight inches in length; weight about an ounce and three quarters.

Bill black, one inch and a quarter long; irides dark. The head and hind part of the neck pale aſh-coloured brown, ſtreaked with duſky, with a whitiſh line between the bill and eye; back and wing coverts more brown, daſhed with aſh-colour; greater coverts darker, tipped with white; fore part of the neck white, mixed with brown; breaſt and belly white; quills duſky, with more or leſs white at the baſe; the ſhafts of ſome and the ſecondaries tipped with white, and edged with cinereous; the tail conſiſts of twelve feathers; the two middle ones rather longeſt, duſky, edged with aſh-colour; the reſt browniſh aſh-colour, edged with a lighter ſhade; legs duſky. In ſome birds the head is without duſky ſtreaks; others ſtreaked on the back, and rufous-brown on the rump, mixed with duſky. Dr. Latham has given another variety, ſomewhat different in the markings, and leſs in ſize, meaſuring only ſix inches and three quarters in length.

The Purre is found on all our coaſts during winter, but ſeem moſt partial to the flat ſandy ſhores and inlets, where large flocks are ſeen in company with Sanderlings. It is ſuſpected ſome few remain with us all the year, and of courſe breed here; but we do not remember to have ſeen any after the month of May till the middle of Auguſt. In the very extenſive ſandy flats of the coaſt of Caermarthenſhire we have ſeen thouſands of theſe mixed with Sanderlings during the winter; but

they all depart in April, at which time the Dunlin appears there for a ſhort time. Theſe three ſpecies are indiſcriminately called Sanderlings.

PUTTOCK. Vide *Kite* and *Buzzard-common.*

Q.

QUAIL.

Tetrao Coturnix. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 278. 20. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 765. *Raii Syn.* p. 58. A. 6. *Will.* p. 121. t. 29. *Briſ.* i. p. 247. 14.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 69.

Perdix Coturnix. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 651. 28.

La Caille. *Buf.* ii. p. 449. t. 16.

Quail. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 97.—*Ib.* fol. 87. t. M. 6. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 320. B. *Albin.* i. t. 30. *Will. Angl.* p. 169. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 779. 24.—*Sup.* p. 222. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iv. t. 138. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 185. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 7.

This ſpecies of Partridge is about ſeven inches and a half in length.

Bill duſky; irides hazel; in old male birds yellow. The crown of the head is black, tranſverſely marked with rufous-brown; down the middle is a yellowiſh

yellowiſh white line; above the eye, paſſing backwards, is another line of the ſame colour; on the chin and throat is a black mark which turns upwards to the ears; the reſt of thoſe parts are white; the hind part of the neck, back, ſcapulars, and tail coverts, are rufous-brown; the middle of each feather ſtreaked with yellowiſh white, ſurrounded more or leſs with black; ſides the ſame, but has not ſo much of the white ſtreaks; breaſt light ferruginous-brown; ſhafts white; belly paler; wing coverts pale rufous-brown, ſtreaked like the back, but more minutely; quills duſky, the outer webs more or leſs mottled with yellowiſh white; tail duſky, tipt with white, and conſiſts of twelve ſhort feathers hid by the coverts.

The female differs in having no black chin or throat, but only a duſky mark from the ears paſſing downwards; the breaſt is alſo ſpotted with duſky, and the coverts of the wings croſſed with yellowiſh white bars; in other reſpects the ſexes are alike. The legs of both are of a light yellowiſh brown.

The Quail is found in all parts of the old world, but not in America. It is a bold bird, and is frequently uſed in China for fighting, as we do our Game Cocks. In the flight ſeaſon, when theſe birds migrate to and from the north, they are found in prodigious quantities in all the iſlands of the Archipelago, which contains no leſs than forty-five principal ones. It is ſaid an hundred thouſand has been taken in one day on the weſt coaſt of the kingdom

kingdom of Naples. A ſmall portion only extend their flight to this country. With us they appear the beginning of May in our cultivated champaign counties, but in much leſs quantity than formerly. On their firſt arrival the males are continually making a whiſtling note, three times ſucceſſively repeated; which being imitated by a whiſtle or quail-call, they are eaſily enticed into a net: but in this way rarely any but males are taken. Great numbers were annually ſent to London from France alive before the revolution. They grow fat in confinement, where they ſeem to looſe much of their pugnacious diſpoſition. Like the Partridge it makes little or no neſt; but the female depoſits eight or ten eggs on the bare ground, of a yellowiſh colour, blotched or ſpotted with duſky, but ſubject to great variety as to the ground colour and diſpoſition of the ſpots. Green wheat is the principal place of their reſort with us, where they breed; and in the ſtubble of that grain the ſportſman moſt commonly finds them. In October they leave us, and return ſouth, leaving ſome few (probably of a later brood) behind to brave the ſeverity of our winter. Several inſtances of their having been killed in that ſeaſon have come to our knowledge.

QUEEST. Vide *Dove-ring*.

R.

RAFTER. Vide *Flycatcher-ſpotted.*

RAIL. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſlender, a little compreſſed, and ſlightly incurvated.

Noſtrils ſmall.

Tongue rough at the end.

Body much compreſſed.

Tail very ſhort.

RAIL, or WATER-RAIL.

Rallus aquaticus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 262. 2. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 712. *Raii Syn.* p. 113. A. 2.—*Ib.* 190. 12. *Will.* p. 234. t. 56. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 755. 1. *Briſ.* v. p. 151. 1. t. 12. f. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 251.

Gallina ſerica Geſneri. *Raii Syn.* p. 114. 4? *Will.* p. 235.

Le Rale d'eau. *Buf.* viii. p. 154. t. 13.

Velvet Runner. *Will. Angl.* p. 313?

Water Rail, Bilcock, Brook-Ouzel. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 214. t. 75.—*Ib.* fol. 130. t. E. E. *Will. Angl.* p. 314. *Albin.* i. t. 77. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 227.

p. 227. 1. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* v. t. 189. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 171. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 15. *Don. Br. Birds,* v. t. 104.

PROVINCIAL.

Runner. Grey-ſkit. Skiddy-cock.

The length of this bird is about twelve inches; weight four ounces and a half. Bill an inch and three quarters long, of a duſky colour, reddiſh at the baſe of the upper and greater part of the lower mandible; irides red. The whole upper part of the plumage is of an olive-brown, the middle of each feather black; beneath, from chin to vent, deep aſh-colour, mixed with brown on the lower belly and vent; on the ſides, about the thighs, there are ſeveral tranſverſe bars of black and white; quills duſky; tail ſhort and black, covered by the feathers above; under tail coverts white; legs reddiſh brown; toes long and ſlender, divided to their origin. In ſome there are a few feathers at the elbow of the wing on the coverts that are barred black and white, and the tail feathers margined with brown; the middle ones wholly olivaceous brown. Others have the feathers on the fore part of the neck margined with white. But this laſt variety, as mentioned by other authors, we believe is more rare. The only difference between the ſexes is, the bill of the male being longer and more red.

The Rail is by no means a plentiful ſpecies, but

is

is ſometimes found throughout moſt parts of England in low ſituations, about water-courſes and rivulets, where it ſeeks ſhelter amongſt ſedge-ruſhes and reeds, and is ſeldom put to flight except preſſed by dogs, rather depending on its legs for ſafety. It ſwims, and even dives well occaſionally; but it delights more in wet ground, and ſhallow water it can wade through without ſwimming. Its principal food is worms, ſlugs, and inſects. When rouſed it flies only a ſmall diſtance, and that in a heavy and awkward manner, with its legs hanging down. It runs nimbly, and frequently flirts up its tail.

The neſt is rarely found; it is made of ſedge and coarſe graſs, amongſt the thickeſt aquatic plants; frequently in willow-beds. In ſuch a ſituation we found one with ſix eggs of a ſpotleſs white, and very ſmooth, rather larger than that of a Blackbird; the ſhape a ſhort oval, with both ends nearly alike.

This bird continues with us all the year, and by many is erroneouſly believed to be the Land Rail metamorphoſed; which they ſay takes place in the autumn, not knowing perhaps that bird leaves this country at that ſeaſon. The very great difference in the bills might have taught them otherwiſe, without minute inveſtigation; for that part can never change its form by ſeaſon or climate. It is found in moſt parts of Europe; is ſometimes very fat, and as well flavoured as a Land Rail.

RAIL-LAND. Vide *Gallinule-crake.*

RAIN-FOWL. Vide *Woodpecker-green.*

RAVEN.

Corvus Corax. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 155. 2. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 364. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 150. 1.

Corvus. *Raii Syn.* p. 39. A. 1. *Will.* p. 82. t. 8. *Briſ.* ii. p. 8. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 156.

Corbeau. *Buf.* iii. p. 13. t. 2.

Raven. *Br. Zool.* i. p. 218. 74.—*Ib.* fol. p. 75. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 134. *Albin.* ii. t. 20. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* i. t. 33. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 367. 1.—*Sup.* p. 74. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 32. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 4.

Corvus auſtralis. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 365? *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 151. 2?

South-ſea Raven. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 369. 2?

This is the largeſt ſpecies of the Crow genus: there is no difference in the plumage of the ſexes. The male weighs about two pounds ſeven ounces; the female four or five ounces more; length near two feet. The bill is black, ſtrong, and thick, two inches and three quarters in length; noſtrils covered with briſtles which reach more than half way down the bill; irides duſky. The whole plumage is black, the upper parts gloſſed with blue; the under dull and duſky; tail conſiſts of twelve feathers, ſomewhat rounded; about the throat the feathers are long, looſe, and ſharp-pointed.

The

The Raven is a very hardy, crafty, and wary bird; is found in all climates.

The Corvus auſtralis of Gmelin, which Captain Cook found in the Friendly Iſles in the South Seas, is probably no other than a variety of this bird.

It is a voracious ſpecies, and ſeems to poſſeſs much of the habits of the Vulture. Like that tribe it is patient in hunger, ſcents carrion afar off, in plenty gluts itſelf, retires to a ſmall diſtance to digeſt, and then returns again. In this reſpect it is uſeful by devouring putrid matter, which would be highly obnoxious. On this account it would be treated with veneration, if its appetite was thus confined; but as it deſtroys young lambs and ſickly ſheep, which it makes a prey of by firſt picking out their eyes, the huſbandman holds it in deteſtation. Young chickens and ducks are no leſs reſpected by this carnivorous bird.

It is eaſily domeſticated, and is very miſchievous; will catch up any thing glittering, and hide it. We have been aſſured, by a gentleman of veracity, that his butler having miſſed a great many ſilver ſpoons and other articles, without being able to detect the thief for ſome time, at laſt obſerved a tame Raven with one in his mouth, and watched him to his hiding-place, where he found more than a dozen.

The Raven generally makes choice of the largeſt trees to build in. The neſt is formed of ſticks, and lined with wool, hair, and various other ſubſtances:

it

it is commonly placed in the fork of the larger branches. It lays five or ſix eggs of a bluiſh green colour, blotched, and ſpotted with brown and aſh-colour, ſomewhat larger than that of a Crow; their weight from ſix to ſeven drams.

Many breed on our rocky coaſts, where they chooſe the moſt inacceſſible places for nidification. At this time they are exceſſively bold, and will not even ſuffer the Falcon to approach their neſt unpuniſhed. The male and female pair for life, and drive their young from their haunt as ſoon as able to provide for themſelves.

It is ſometimes found quite white, or pied.

RAZOR-BILL.

Alca Torda. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 210. 1. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 551. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 793. 5. *Briſ.* vi. p. 892. t. 8. f. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 383.

Alca Hoieri. *Raii Syn.* p. 119. A. 3. *Will.* p. 243. t. 64, 65.

Le Pingoin. *Buf.* ix. p. 390. t. 27.

Razor-bill, Auk, Murre. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 230. t. 82.—*Ib.* fol. 136. *Edw.* t 358. f. 2. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 319.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 264. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vi. t. 224. *Don. Br. Birds,* iii. t. 64. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 84. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 17.

This ſpecies of Auk weighs about twenty-ſeven ounces; length eighteen inches. Bill two inches long from the corner of the mouth, much com-

preſſed ſideways; three quarters of an inch deep at the largeſt part, much arched, and hooked at the end of the upper mandible; it is furniſhed with three tranſverſe furrows; the middle one is white, and croſſes the whole bill; irides light hazel.

The head, chin, throat, and whole upper parts, are duſky black, with a ſtrong tinge of a ruſty hue on the ſides of the head and throat; the quill-feathers are alſo daſhed with cinereous on the outer webs; the greater coverts and ſecondaries tipped with white, forming a narrow band acroſs the wing; from the ridge of the upper mandible is a narrow line of white feathers, which continue to the eye on each ſide; the under parts from the breaſt are white; the tail is cuneiform, conſiſting of twelve pointed feathers, the two middle of which exceed the reſt conſiderably in length; legs duſky black.

We have, in the former part of this work, expreſſed an opinion that this and the Black-billed Auk are diſtinct ſpecies, contrary to the opinion of ſo able an ornithologiſt therein mentioned; for which we have given reaſons.

The gradation in plumage and in the marks on the bill that author mentions in his *Synopſis*, which he conſiders as the different ſtages of the young of this bird before it arrives at maturity, would have ſhaken our opinion; but we have recently procured the young in the month of July, before they could fly, which differed in nothing from the old birds except in wanting the furrows on the bill.

From

From this circumſtance we can have little doubt but that they are diſtinct ſpecies. See *Auk Black-billed.*

The Razor-bill is not ſeen with us in winter, but repairs to our rocky coaſts in the ſpring, and begins to depoſit its ſingle egg the beginning of May (which is of a dirty white, blotched and ſpotted with brown and duſky), on the projecting ſhelves of the higheſt cliffs, where, in ſome ſituations, they may be ſeen hundreds in a row, but not, as we have been informed, cemented to the ſurface; for we have frequently taken them up, and laid them again in the ſame ſpot. A violent gale of wind ſometimes ſweeps away whole ranks. The egg is of a prodigious ſize in proportion to the bird, being about the ſize of that of a Turkey, of a longer ſhape. The principal food of this bird is ſmall fiſh, particularly ſprats, with which it feeds its young, taking three or four at a time in its bill, with the tails hanging out. The eggs of this and the Fooliſh Guillemot are an article of trade in ſeveral of the iſles off the coaſt of Scotland, and are uſed for refining ſugar. They are alſo eaten by the natives there, as well as in other parts; to procure which they are ſuſpended by a rope, and let down from the top of the cliffs; others climb up and down by the help of a crook faſtened to a pole: many periſh in this dangerous employment. This bird is not ſo plentiful as the Guillemot; and it is remarkable that although they

breed in the ſame cliffs they rarely are found to lay on the ſame ledges or ſhelves of the rock, but keep their breeding-places diſtinct, even where they ſwarm like bees about a hive.

REDBREAST.

Motacilla rubecula. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 337. 45. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 993. *Raii Syn.* p. 78 A. 3. *Will.* p. 160. t. 39. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 520. 42. *Briſ.* iii. p. 418. 21.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 427.

Rouge-gorge. *Buf.* v. p. 196. t. 11.

Redbreaſt. *Br. Zool.* N° 147.—*Ib.* fol. 100. t. S. 2. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 417. D. *Albin.* i. t. 51.—*Ib. Song Birds*, t. p. 55. *Will. Angl.* p. 219. t. 39. *Hayes, Br. Birds*, t. 40. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 442. 38. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iii. t. 107. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 238. *Don. Br. Birds*, v. t. 123. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 9.

This well-known ſpecies of Warbler needs little deſcription. The upper parts are of a yellowiſh brown, tinged with aſh-colour; forehead, and from chin to breaſt, of a deep rufous-orange; belly and vent whitiſh. The plumage of both ſexes are alike. The neſtling-feathers of young birds are ſpotted; and they do not poſſeſs the red on the breaſt for two or three months after they leave the neſt.

It is ſaid to be a migrative ſpecies, but from no other reaſon than their more frequent and numerous appearance about our habitations in the winter, when

when the woods and fields are deſtitute of inſects; it is then they aſk the protection of man, and are ſo tame as to enter doors and windows, and pick up the crumbs fallen from the table: here they too frequently fall a ſacrifice to the watchful cat. It ſings throughout the winter, except in ſevere weather. About the beginning of April it prepares a neſt in ſome moſſy bank or outbuilding, compoſed of dead leaves, green moſs, and ſtalks of plants, lined with hair, and lays from five to ſeven whitiſh eggs, ſpotted with ruſt-colour and cinereous; their weight about twenty-ſix grains.

It is a conſtant inhabitant of the greater part of the European continent. About Bornholm it is called Tommi-liden, in Norway Peter Ronſmad, in Germany Thomas Gierdet, with us Robin-red-breaſt and Ruddock.

RED-GAME. Vide *Grous-red.*

RED-HOOP. Vide *Finch-bul.*

REDPOLE-GREATER.

Fringilla cannabina. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 322. 28. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 916. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 458. 82.

Linaria rubra major. *Brif.* iii. p. 135. 30.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 343. *Raii Syn.* p. 91. A. 2. *Will.* p. 191. t. 46.

La grande Linotte des vignes. *Buf.* iv. p. 58.

Greater red-headed Linnet, *or* Redpole. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 132. t. 54.—*Ib.* fol. 110. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 261. *Will. Angl.* p. 260. *Albin.* iii. t. 72.

t. 72. 73.—*Ib. Song Birds*, t. p. 60. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, ii. t. 84. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 304. —*Ib. Sup.* p. 167. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 222. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 12.

This ſpecies of Finch is ſubject to much variety with reſpect to the red markings which, at certain ages and ſeaſons, are found upon the head and breaſt, which has occaſioned it to be multiplied into two diſtinct ſpecies by various ornithologiſts; all of which ſeem to agree that the general colour of both are alike, but that the Redpole has none of that colour upon the breaſt.

It is probable, however, that the full plumage of this bird does not take place till the ſecond or third year, for we have ſeen them in all gradations in the breeding ſeaſon; ſome of which had ſcarcely any tinge on the head or breaſt, and yet by diſſection have proved males. The young, for ſome time after they leave their neſt, reſemble the female, and if taken into confinement in that ſtate, rarely, if ever, throw out the red ſpots, or become ſo ruſous upon the back; and even thoſe which are taken in full maturity moſt frequently loſe all the red feathers in the firſt moulting, which never return. In theſe different ſtages they are commonly known by the name of Brown Linnet, and Red Linnet

The male in full plumage has the bill bluiſh; irides hazel. The head light brown; the feathers

on

on the crown darkeſt in their middle; ſides of the neck inclining to aſh-colour; the forehead roſy red; the back, ſcapulars, and coverts of the wings, fine deep rufous-brown, lighteſt on the rump, and paleſt on the margin of each feather; the breaſt is brown, with more or leſs ſpots like that on the head; belly light rufous-brown; vent almoſt white; quill-feathers duſky black, with more or leſs white on the exterior and interior webs, which forms a conſpicuous bar of that colour on the wing; the tail is forked, the feathers, like thoſe of the quills, black, margined with white, which colour predominates on the inner webs; coverts of the tail black, edged with grey; legs brown The weight of the male about five drams, that of the other ſex rather leſs. The plumage of the female is more duſky brown; the coverts of the wings rufous-brown; ſides of the throat plain dirty white, the middle part ſtreaked; breaſt and ſides pale brown, with duſky ſtreaks; quills and tail like the other ſex, but the former not ſo deeply margined with white, and of courſe no perceptible bar on the wing.

Theſe birds fly in flocks during winter, at which time the males have little or none of the red markings which in the return of ſpring they put forth. Furzy commons ſeem to be their chief reſort in the breeding ſeaſon, in which they well conceal their neſts; ſometimes a quickſet-hedge or a gooſebery-buſh anſwers this purpoſe.

The neſt is compoſed of moſs and bents inter-

woven with wool, and lined with wool and hair. The eggs are four or five in number, of a bluiſh white, with more or leſs purpliſh ſpecks and ſhort lines; their weight from twenty-four to thirty grains. In the month of April they repair in numbers to the abovementioned places to breed. The firſt broods are hatched in May, but if the neſt is deſtroyed will make others as late as the month of Auguſt. The Redpole ſings very prettily from the time it reſorts to the place of nidification till its young are hatched. At this ſeaſon we have caught a great many of both ſexes on their neſts, and have found the males with little tinge of red on the breaſt only; and from that every intermediate ſtage to the full red on the breaſt and head.

The quotations of authors who deſcribe the immature bird of this ſpecies will be found under the head of *Linnet-brown*.

REDPOLE-LESSER.

Fringilla linaria. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 322. 29. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 917. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 458. 83.

Linaria rubra minor. *Raii Syn.* p. 91. A. 3. *Will.* p. 191. t. 46. *Brif.* iii. p. 138. 31.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 344.

Le Sizerin petite Linotte des vignes. *Buf.* iv. p. 216.

Leſſer Red-headed Linnet, *or* Redpole. *Br. Zool.* N° 132. t. 54.—*Ib.* fol. 111. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 262. *Will. Angl.* p. 260. t. 46. *Albin.* iii. t. 75.

t. 75. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, ii. t. 85. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 305. 75.—*Sup.* p. 167. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 223. *Don. Br. Birds*, v. t. 114. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 12.

A ſpecies of Finch much inferior in ſize to the laſt; weight about two drams and a half; length five inches.

The bill is of a light colour, inclining to dull yellow; irides hazel. The forehead is of a purpliſh red; the feathers of all the other parts above are duſky, margined with rufous-brown; chin black; throat and breaſt pink; ſides ſtreaked with duſky; belly white; quills and tail duſky, edged with pale brown; in ſome the rump is tinged with pink; legs duſky.

The female differs in being ſomewhat lighter above, and in the colour on the head, which is not ſo bright, ſometimes yellowiſh. This ſex has the black ſpot on the chin, but none of the pink on the breaſt and throat.

Young birds are deſtitute of the pink feathers; and indeed the males are ſubject to as much variety as the Greater Redpole, and ſometimes have no red at all on the breaſt.

This bird is not uncommon in the ſouthern counties of England during the winter months; at this ſeaſon is gregarious; and numbers frequently taken about London and other parts by birdcatchers: it is there called Stone Redpole. It is ſaid to

breed

breed in the northern parts of the kingdom. A neſt and eggs received from our friend Dr. Latham came from Yorkſhire. It was made of bents and a little moſs put together with the down of the willow, and warmly lined with the ſame down. The egg is, as well as the neſt, ſmaller than that of the preceding ſpecies, of a light bluiſh green, thickly ſprinkled with reddiſh ſpots, moſt ſo at the larger end. Mr. Pennant ſays he found the neſt of this bird on an alder-ſtump near a brook, which differed from the one deſcribed above in being lined with hair: it had four eggs like thoſe before mentioned. That author adds, "The bird was ſo tenacious of her neſt as to ſuffer us to take her off with our hand; and we found after we had releaſed her ſhe would not forſake it." But he is ſilent with reſpect to what part of this country he found the neſt. As yet we have never ſeen this ſpecies ſouth in the incubating ſeaſon; in the autumn it is frequently ſeen about alder-trees picking the ſeeds out of the cones.

REDPOLE-STONE. Vide *Redpole-leſſer.*

RED-LEGS. Vide *Gull-red-legged.*

REDSHANK.

Scolopax calidris. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 245. 11. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 664. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 722. 25.

Scolopax Totanus. *Briſ.* v. p. 188. 3. t. 17. f. 1. —*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 261. *Raii Syn.* p. 107. A. 1. *Will.* p. 221.

Chevalier

Chevalier aux pieds rouges. *Buf.* vii. p. 513. t. 28.

Redſhank, *or* Pool Snipe. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 184. t. 65.—*Ib.* fol. 124. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 377. *Will. Angl.* p. 299. *Albin.* iii. t. 87. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 150. 20.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 245. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iv. t. 165. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 143. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 14. *Don. Br. Birds*, v. t. 112.

This ſpecies of Snipe weighs about five ounces; the length twelve inches.

The bill is near two inches long, red at the baſe, duſky at the point; irides hazel. The head and hind part of the neck cinereous-brown, with obſcure duſky ſtreaks; back and ſcapulars duſky, ſpotted with grey; quills duſky; the ſecondaries tipt with white; wing coverts aſh-colour, mixed with brown, and marked with ſpots of white; the lower part of the back and rump white, marked with ſmall duſky ſpecks; over the eye is a whitiſh ſtreak; chin and fore part of the neck ſtreaked with duſky; lower breaſt and belly white; the tail and its coverts are tranſverſely barred with black, ſmall and numerous; legs long, of an orange-colour. In ſome the rump is of a pure white.

This is not an uncommon bird upon many of our ſhores in winter; many breed in our marſhes, on the verge of large pools, and in extenſive ſwampy places. It lays four eggs of an olivaceous-brown,

brown, ſpotted and blotched with black, moſt numerous at the larger end; in ſhape and appearance much like that of the Lapwing, but rather ſmaller.

We have ſeen theſe birds on Romney Marſh in the breeding ſeaſon; and when diſturbed from their neſt they fly round like the Lapwing.

The young are only obſcurely marked with white ſpots.

REDSHANK-CAMBRIDGE. Vide *Godwit-Cambridge.*

REDSHANK-SPOTTED. Vide *Snipe-ſpotted.*

REDSTART.

Motacilla Phœnicurus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 335. 34. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 987.

Sylvia Phœnicurus. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 511. 15.

Ruticilla. *Raii Syn.* p. 78. A. 5. *Will.* p. 159. t. 39. *Brif.* iii. p. 403. 15.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 422.

Roſſignol de muraille. *Buf.* v. p. 170. t. 6. f. 2.

Redſtart. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 146.—*Ib.* fol. 99. t. S. f. 6. 7. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 416. B. *Will. Angl.* p. 218. *Albin.* i. t. 50.—*Ib. Song Birds,* t. p. 62. *Hayes, Br. Birds,* t. 40. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 421. 11. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iii. t. 108. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 233. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 8. *Don. Br. Birds,* iv. t. 82.

PROVINCIAL.

Redtail. Brantail.

This

This ſpecies of Warbler weighs about three drams and three quarters; length five inches and a half.

Bill black; irides hazel. Forehead white; the crown of the head, hind part of the neck, and back, deep bluiſh grey; cheeks and throat black; breaſt, ſides, and rump, ruſty red; tail red, except the two middle feathers, which, as well as the wings, are brown, legs black.

The Redſtart comes to us early in April, and leaves us the latter end of September. It is not uncommon in many parts of England; makes its neſt in a hole of a wall or of a tree, which is compoſed of moſs; and lined with hair and feathers; lays five or ſix eggs of a fine blue colour, rather leſs than thoſe of the Hedge Sparrow, and of a lighter ſhade. The young are at firſt ſpeckled all over, not very unlike the young of the Redbreaſt.

The female is of a light brown, with a daſh of grey on the head and back; the chin whitiſh; breaſt and ſides inclining to rufous; rump and tail like the male, but leſs bright. It is remarkable that many of the Warblers who migrate from the ſouth to breed in our climate confine themſelves to intermediate ſituations, like the Nightingale, which has never been found further north than Yorkſhire, nor further weſt than Somerſetſhire; ſo the Redſtart is rarely found in Cornwall, nor perhaps not frequently weſt of Exeter in Devonſhire.

Its ſong is ſoft and ſhort, and when perched frequently

quently vibrates its tail in a quick and ſingular manner.

REDTAIL. Vide *Redſtart.*

REDWING.

Turdus iliacus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 229. 3. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 808. *Raii Syn.* p. 64. A. 4. *Will.* p. 139. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 329. 7. *Brif.* ii. p. 208. 3. t. 20. f. 1.—*Ib* 8vo. i. p. 216.

Le Mauvis. *Buf.* iii. p. 309.

Redwing, Swinepipe, *or* Wind-Thruſh. *Br. Zool.* N° 108.—*Ib.* fol. 91. t. P. f. 2. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 342. D. *Albin.* i. t. 35. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* ii. t. 59. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 22. 7. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 199. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 10.

This ſpecies of Thruſh is in weight near two ounces and a half; length eight inches and a half; irides duſky. Bill duſky, yelloviſh at the baſe of the upper mandible. The whole upper parts are brown, lighter on the edges of the quill-feathers and coverts; over the eye is a whitiſh ſtreak; breaſt and ſides marked with duſky lines; body under the wings, and under wing coverts, reddiſh orange; the middle of the belly white; legs pale brown.

This bird much reſembles the Throſtle, or common Thruſh, but is rather leſs; and in that bird the ſpots on the breaſt are more diſtinct, the colour under the wings not ſo deep, and it wants the white over the eye.

The

The Redwing is a migrative ſpecies, coming to us in great flocks about the latter end of September, frequently in company with Fieldfares. It is found in greateſt abundance where white-thorn abounds, on the berries of which it feeds. When the weather is ſevere their flight is continued ſouth.

In the hard winter of 1799 vaſt abundance reſorted to the weſt of England, where a ſudden fall of ſnow, unuſually deep in that part, cut them off from all ſupply of food; and being too weak to attempt a paſſage over ſea to a warmer climate, thouſands of theſe, and their companions the Fieldfares, were ſtarved to death.

It is ſaid to breed in Norway and Sweden, and in that ſeaſon to ſing not inferior to our Throſtle; makes a neſt in ſome low buſh in the maple foreſts of the latter country; and lays ſix blue-green eggs, ſpotted with black.

One in my collection of a cream-coloured brown, with all the markings of a pale colour; bill and legs almoſt white.

REEVE. Vide *Ruff.*

RICHEL-BIRD. Vide *Tern-leſſer.*

RINGTAIL. Vide *Henharrier.*

ROBIN. Vide *Redbreaſt.*

ROCKER. Vide *Dove-rock.*

ROOK.

Corvus frugilegus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 156. 4. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 366. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 152. 5.

Cornix

Cornix nigra frugilega. *Raii Syn.* p. 83. A. 3. *Will.* p. 84. t. 18.

Cornix frugilega. *Brif.* ii. p. 16. 3.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 158.

Le Freux, *ou* la Frayonne. *Buf.* iii. p. 55.

Rook. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 76.—*Ib.* fol. p. 76. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 250. A. *Albin.* ii. t. 22. *Will. Angl* p. 123. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, i. t. 35. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 372. 4.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 76. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 34. *Pult. Cat. Dorfet.* p. 4.

This well-known ſpecies of Crow is about the ſize of the Common or Carrion Crow, and of the ſame black colour; the upper parts, like that bird, gloſſed with purple. The only mark of diſtinction in mature birds is, that this is bare of feathers about the baſe of the bill, which is whitiſh and ſcurfy. But as this is acquired by the habits of this ſpecies thruſting its bill into the ground after worms and various inſects; ſo the young of theſe two birds are not to be diſcriminated except by their note; that of the Rook is not ſo deep and hoarſe as the Crow. In their habits there is an eſſential difference: this is content with feeding on the inſect tribe, particularly what is commonly called the grub-worm, which is the *larvæ* of the Chaffer. But in rendering the huſbandman this piece of ſervice it pays itſelf by taking ſome of his corn alſo. It is gregarious at all ſeaſons, reſorting conſtantly to the ſame trees every ſpring to breed, where their neſts

may

may be ſeen crowded one over another upon the upper branches. It lays four or five eggs, much like that of the Crow, of a greeniſh colour, ſpotted and blotched with duſky. After their young have taken wing, they all forſake their neſt-trees, but return to them again in October to rooſt; but as winter comes on they ſeek the more ſheltered places at night, ſome neighbouring wood; but generally aſſemble firſt in the uſual place, and then fly off together.

The Rook is partial to cultivated parts, as well as to the habitation of man. It has been ſaid the bill of the Rook is leſs arched than that of the Crow, and that the tail feathers are more rounded; but theſe have never appeared to us materially diſtinct.

ROLLER. A genus of birds, the characters or which are,

Bill ſtrait, bending towards the tip, edges cultrated.

Noſtrils narrow and naked.

Legs for the moſt part ſhort.

Toes, three before and one behind, divided to their origin.

ROLLER-GARRULOUS.

Coracias garrula. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 159. 1. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 378. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 168. 1.

Galgalus. *Briſ.* ii. p. 64. 1. t. 5. f. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 173.

Cornix cœrulia Geſneri. *Raii Syn.* p. 42. *Will.* p. 85.

Pica marina. *Raii Syn.* p. 41. *Will.* p. 89.

Garrulus argentoratenſis. *Raii Syn.* p. 41. 3. *Will.* p. 89. t. 20.

Rollier. *Buf.* iii. p. 135. t. 70.

Roller. *Br. Zool. App.* t. 2. *Artt. Zool.* ii. p. 235. G. *Will. Angl.* p. 131. t. 20. *Edw.* t. 109. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* ii. t. 42. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 406. 1.—*Sup.* p. 85. *Wale. Syn.* i. t. 41. *Don. Br. Birds,* t. 33.

This is the only ſpecies that has ever been met with in England, and that rarely, probably an accidental wanderer from Germany, where they are not uncommon.

It is deſcribed by Mr. Pennant to be the ſize of a Jay; length twelve inches and a half. Bill black, ſtrait, hooked at the point; baſe beſet with briſtles, but do not cover the noſtrils; ſpace about the eyes ſomewhat bare. The head, neck, breaſt, and belly, are of a light bluiſh green; back and ſcapulars reddiſh brown; coverts on the ridge of the wing rich blue; beneath them pale green; upper part and tips of the quills duſky; the lower parts of a fine deep blue; rump of this laſt colour; tail forked, of a light blue; the outer feather ſtriped with black above, and beneath with deep blue, as is the caſe with ſuch part of the quill-feathers as are black above; the other tail-feathers are dull green; legs ſhort, and of a dirty yellow.

There

There are very few inſtances of this bird being found in England, one of which was killed in Cornwall. It is ſaid to be plentiful in Germany, Sicily, and Malta, where they are ſold in the markets and poulterers ſhops; found alſo in Sweden and Denmark. It haunts woods in the breeding ſeaſon, and makes a neſt in a hole in the ground; at other times they congregate with Rooks and other birds in tilled grounds in ſearch of food.

It is remarkably clamorous.

RUDDOCK. Vide *Redbreaſt.*

RUFF.

Tringa pugnax. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 147. 1. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 669. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 725. 1. *Raii Syn.* p. 107. A. 3. *Will.* p. 224. t. 56. *Briſ.* v. p. 240. 18. t. 22. f. 1. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 273.

Combattant, *ou* Paon de Mer. *Buf.* vii. p. 521. t. 29. 30.

Ruff *and* Reeve. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 192. t. 69.—*—Ib.* fol. 123. t. E. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 479. A. *Will. Angl.* p. 302. t. 56. *Albin.* i. t. 72. 73. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 159. 1. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* v. t. 106. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 144. *Don. Br. Birds,* t. 19.

This ſingular ſpecies of Sandpiper is in length about one foot. Bill yellowiſh, in ſome black; irides hazel. The face is covered with yellow pimples; on the back part of the neck the feathers

are very long, and ſtand out on each ſide in a remarkable manner. The colour of this, as well as of other parts, vary ſo much that ſcarce two birds are alike; in general the ruff is barred with black; in others white, or plain brown; the upper parts in general are brown, more or leſs barred with undulated lines of black; lower belly, vent, and upper tail coverts, white; the breaſt moſt times partakes of the ſame colour as the ruff; quills duſky; the four middle tail feathers are barred with black, the reſt plain cinereous-brown; legs yellow.

This is the ſummer dreſs, for the ruff is thrown out in the ſpring as well as the carunculated appearance on the face, both of which are loſt in the autumn. In young birds of the firſt year theſe are wanting, at which time they are called Stags; and, as Mr. Pennant obſerves, might be miſtaken for a different ſpecies. But that author remarks, that the coverts of the wings, which are brown inclining to aſh-colour, and colour of the tail, are invariable marks of diſtinction.

The female, or Reeve, is leſs than the male: the upper parts are brown; the middle of each feather duſky; the edges pale; the greater quills duſky; ſecondaries barred rufous-brown and black; belly, vent, and upper tail coverts, white; tail duſky; legs yellowiſh.

This ſpecies is very local with us; it ſeems to be confined to the fens of Lincolnſhire, Cambridgeſhire, the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, and the Iſle of Ely.

Ely. On theſe marſhy ſituations they arrive early in ſpring, where they breed, and depart the latter end of September.

The males appear firſt, and reſort to one particular ſpot, which is trod bare by their traverſing. On theſe ſpots, well known by the fowler, great numbers are taken, chiefly males, which are fattened for the table. On the appearance of a female the other ſex begin fighting, at which time a net, which was previouſly laid, is drawn over them, and many are taken at one hawl.

The Reeve lays four white eggs, marked with large ferruginous ſpots, which are depoſited in a tuft of graſs.

RUNNER. Vide *Rail-water*.

S.

SANDERLING.

Charadrius calidris. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 255. 9. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 689. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 741. 4.

Tringa arenaria. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 251. 16. *Raii Syn.* p. 109. A. 11. *Will.* p. 125. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 680.

Calidris griſea minor. *Briſ.* v. p. 236. 17. t. 20. f. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 272.

Le Sanderling. *Buf.* vii. p. 532.

Sanderling, *or* Curwillet. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 212. t. 73.—*Ib.* fol. 129. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 403. *Will. Angl.* p. 303. *Albin.* ii. t. 74. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, v. t. 183. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 197. —*Sup.* p. 253. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 160. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 16.

A ſmall ſpecies of Plover; weight about two ounces; length eight inches. Bill black, one inch in length; irides duſky. Fore part of the head and ſides beneath the eyes, as well as the whole under parts from chin to vent, white; crown of the head, back of the neck, and ſcapulars, grey, with ſlight duſky ſtreaks down the ſhafts of each feather; wing coverts the ſame colour, but nearly plain; greater quills duſky; ſecondaries grey, tipped with white; tail grey, the exterior feathers lighteſt; legs black. This is the general winter plumage.

Other ſpecimens in my collection, which were killed on the coaſt of Cornwall in the latter end of July and in Auguſt; one has the head, neck, and ſides of the breaſt, ſtreaked with black, and tinged with ferruginous; back and ſcapulars marked with large ſpots of black, and ſome of the feathers edged with light ferruginous. In another the head and neck are dark aſh-colour; back and ſcapulars grey, diſtinctly and prettily marked with large angular ſpots of black. Theſe ſeem to be young birds of that ſeaſon in their gradation of plumage.

In

In ſome the wing coverts are dark brown; others aſh-colour, with more or leſs duſky ſtreaks; and all the inner webs of the quills, and part of the outer webs of the ſecondaries, white; and the middle feathers of the tail duſky.

Whether this bird breeds with us is not yet thoroughly known. We have ſeen them on many parts of the coaſt in the month of April, and in July, but never in the intermediate months. Mr. Boys of Sandwich informs us he thinks they breed on that coaſt, as well as the Purre; and we received ſeveral eggs from that gentleman found on that ſandy ſhore, which are unknown to us, and may poſſibly belong to one of theſe two birds. They are not much unlike that of the Black Tern, but ſmaller.

The Sanderling is found on many of our ſhores, where it flocks together with the Purres, but is not ſo plentiful a ſpecies; and both are indiſcriminately called Oxbirds by ſome perſons. This is alſo called Curwillet and Towwilly.

SANDPIPER. A genus of birds of the order Grallæ, the characters of which are,

Bill ſtrait, ſlender, not exceeding an inch and a half in length.

Noſtrils ſmall.

Tongue ſlender.

Toes divided, or very ſlightly connected at the baſe by a ſmall membrane; hind toe ſmall.

There is a very great degree of connection between this genus and that of the Snipe and Plover. In the former the length of the bill in that genus, and in the latter the want of a back-toe, are the only characteriſtic marks of diſtinction; and theſe in ſome ſpecies run ſo nearly into one another as ſcarcely to be divided. In the young of the Red-ſhank the bill ſcarcely exceeds an inch and a half long; and in the Grey Sandpiper there is no back-toe, but only a ſort of ſpur, very ſmall.

SANDPIPER-ABERDEEN. Vide *Sandpiper-red.*

SANDPIPER-ASH-COLOURED.

Tringa cinerea. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 673. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 733. 25. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 194.—*Ib.* fol. 124. t. E. f. 1. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 236. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 177. 22. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* v. t. 171. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 147.

The length of this ſpecies is about ten inches; weight from four ounces and a quarter to five and three quarters. The bill rather exceeds an inch and a quarter in length, ſwells a little towards the point, ſtrait and black; irides duſky. The top of the head, back of the neck, back, and ſcapulars, aſh-coloured; the firſt a little ſpotted or ſtreaked with duſky; the feathers of the two latter bordered with dirty white, and the ſhafts duſky; rump and upper tail coverts white, with undulated bars of black; the three firſt quill-feathers duſky, the outer

outer webs of the other primores more or leſs edged with white; ſecondaries dark aſh-colour, bordered with white; the ſhafts of all white; greater wing coverts duſky, more or leſs margined with white; leſſer coverts aſh-colour, with white margins; the throat, lower part of the breaſt, and belly, white; fore part of the neck, upper breaſt, and ſides, ſtreaked and waved with duſky; under tail coverts white, with a few ſpots; tail aſh-colour, edged with white, and ſhafts white; legs duſky; toes bordered with a narrow finely-ſcallopped membrane.

We have ſeen theſe birds in prodigious flocks on the ſouth coaſt of Wales; and Mr. Pennant obſerves the ſame on the ſhores of Flintſhire in the winter.

They depart from us the latter end of March or beginning of April.

Like the moſt of this tribe it is ſubject to much variety. A ſpecimen we received from Penzance in Cornwall the 19th of Auguſt had all the feathers of the back, ſcapulars, and wing coverts, marked with ſemicircular black and whitiſh lines: this we take to be a young bird of that ſeaſon.

We have long entertained doubts reſpecting the diſtinction between this and the Knot. The plumage of that bird, as deſcribed by ſome authors, ſcarcely differs from this in the ſeveral varieties of its change. Mr. Pennant, however, remarks, that the Knot, as a ſpecial mark of diſtinction, has its

its toes divided to the very bottom; but in this alſo there is ſcarcely any appearance of a membrane that connects the toes together.

Notwithſtanding theſe doubts in our own mind, we have given the Knot, as deſcribed by others, a diſtinct place in this work.

On the coaſt of Caermarthenſhire this is known by the name of Howſter.

Is ſuppoſed to breed in Denmark.

It alſo inhabits America; continues the whole ſummer at Hudſon's Bay, where it breeds, and is called Saſqua piſqua niſhiſh.

SANDPIPER-BLACK.

Tringa Lincolnienſis. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 734. 27.
Black Sandpiper. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 197. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* p. 251.

This ſpecies was ſhot in Lincolnſhire, and communicated to the world by Mr. Pennant, whoſe deſcription we take the liberty to copy. "It was the ſize of a Thruſh; the noſtrils black; the irides yellow; the beak ſhort, blunt at the point, and duſky; the head ſmall, and flatted at top; the colour white, moſt elegantly ſpotted with grey; the neck, ſhoulders, and back, mottled in the ſame manner, but darker, being tinged with brown; in ſome lights theſe parts appear of a perfect black, and gloſſy; the wings were long; the quill-feathers black, croſſed near their baſe with a white line; the

the throat, breaſt, and belly, white, with faint brown and black ſpots of a longiſh form, irregularly diſperſed, but on the belly become larger and more round; the tail ſhort, entirely white, except the two middle feathers, which are black; legs long and ſlender, and of a reddiſh brown colour."

It is not impoſſible this may be the young or variety of the Purple Sandpiper of this work, the bill not having obtained the reddiſh colour at the baſe, and the upper parts of the plumage not the full dark colours. The tail, however, is eſſentially different, and the bill appears to be ſhorter.

SANDPIPER-BROWN.

Tringa fuſca. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 733. 26. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 195. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* p. 250.

This ſpecies Mr. Pennant obſerves to be in the collection of Mr. Tunſtal. Its ſize was that of a Jack Snipe. The bill black; the head, upper parts of the neck, and back, are of a pale brown, ſpotted with black; coverts of the wings duſky, edged with dirty white; under ſide of the neck white, ſtreaked with black; the belly white; tail cinereous; legs black. To this deſcription the ſame author adds, that it was bought in the London market.

We are in ſome doubts with reſpect to this bird being a diſtinct ſpecies, eſpecially as we know the Sandpiper claſs varies ſo much in plumage in the young and adult ſtates.

A young

A young ſpecimen of the Dunlin now before us, which was killed in July on the coaſt of Cornwall, exactly correſponds with the above, except that the head and back of the neck are of a ferruginous brown.

SANDPIPER-COMMON.

Tringa hypoleucos. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 250. 14. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 678. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 734. 28.
Tringa minor. *Raii Syn.* p. 108. A. 6. *Will.* p. 223. t. 55.
Guinetta. *Brif.* v. p. 183. 2. t. 16. f. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 260.
La Guignette. *Buf.* vii. p. 540.
Common Sandpiper. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 204. t. 17. *Ib.* fol. 125. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 388. 23. *Will. Angl.* p. 301. t. 55. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 178. 23. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* v. t. 172. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 148. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 15.

The weight of this ſpecies is about two ounces; length ſeven inches and a half; irides duſky. The bill is brown, an inch and a quarter long, and ſlender. The head, back of the neck, and whole upper parts, as well as the ſides of the breaſt, light brown, of a gloſſy greeniſh hue on the back and ſcapulars, ſtreaked down the ſhaft of each feather with a narrow duſky line; the wing coverts with minute undulated lines; the cheeks and throat of a light colour; over the eye a whitiſh ſtreak; breaſt and

and belly white; thighs brown; quills brown, with a white ſpot on their inner webs, except the firſt; the four middle feathers of the tail like the back, with fine tranſverſe lines of duſky, outer one white, with brown bars, the intermediate ones either tipped or ſpotted white on their margins; legs brown.

The Common Sandpiper viſits this country in the ſpring, and chiefly frequents our lakes and rivers, on the borders of which it makes a neſt compoſed of moſs and dry leaves, which is moſt commonly placed in a hole in the bank. It lays four or five eggs of a dirty white, marked with duſky and cinereous ſpots, moſt at the larger end. When diſturbed it makes a piping noiſe as it flies; and when running on the ground the tail is conſtantly in motion. Great numbers breed on the banks of the lakes in Scotland. In the autumn theſe birds are very much infeſted with the *Hippobosca hirundines*.

It is probable many of the Sandpipers are capable of ſwimming, if by accident they wade out of their depth. Having ſhot and winged one of this ſpecies as it was flying acroſs a piece of water, it fell, and floated towards the verge; and as we reached to take it up, the bird inſtantly dived, and we never ſaw it again riſe to the ſurface; poſſibly it got entangled in the weeds, and was drowned. Other ſpecies we have known, when wounded and fallen into the water, make way on the ſurface with their

legs,

legs, and do not drown like land-birds in general. It is known in ſome places by the name of Summer Snipe. Is found in moſt parts of Europe, even as far north as Siberia.

SANDPIPER-GREEN.

Tringa Ochropus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 250. 13. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 676. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 729. 12.

Tringa Aldrov. *Raii Syn.* p. 108. A. 7. 8. *Will.* p. 222. 223. t. 55.—*Ib. Angl.* p. 300, 301. t. 55. *Brif.* v. p. 177. 1. t. 16. f. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 259.

Becaſſeau, *ou* Cul-blanc. *Buf.* vii. p. 534.

Green Sandpiper. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 201.—*Ib.* fol. 125. t. F. 2. f. 3. *Arct. Zool.* ii N° 389. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 170. 12. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* v. t. 170. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 15.

Wood Sandpiper. *Lin. Tranſ.* i. p. 130. t. 2.

This elegant ſpecies weighs about three ounces and a quarter; length full ten inches. The bill is an inch and a half in length, very ſlender, and duſky; irides hazel. Head, neck, and breaſt, are marked with numerous ſtreaks of duſky and aſh-colour, largeſt on the latter; over the eye a whitiſh ſtreak; back, ſcapulars, and wing coverts, brown, gloſſed with green; the two firſt marked with roundiſh ſmall white ſpots; lower part of the breaſt, belly, upper tail coverts, and chin, white; the feathers under the wings duſky, with ſmall bars of

white ſhaped like the letter V; quills duſky; tail white; the two middle feathers marked with four duſky bars; the two next on each ſide with three, the fourth with two, and the two outer with one bar; legs duſky green; toes united at the baſe by a ſmall membrane.

The Green Sandpiper is by no means plentiful in England; it moſtly frequents pools and ſmall ſhallow ſtreams; is a ſolitary bird; comes to us about the middle of September, and continues as late as the end of April, when it departs northward to breed. Is ſometimes ſeen in pairs before it leaves us. Is ſaid to be found in Siberia and Iceland, and alſo in America. When diſturbed it makes a very ſhrill whiſtling note as it flies. We have ſeen this bird as early as the ſecond of Auguſt.

SANDPIPER-GREENWICH.

Tringa Grenovicenſis. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 731. 16. Greenwich Sandpiper. *Lath. Syn. Sup* p. 249. 38. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, v. t. 180. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 154.

This bird was killed at Greenwich, and is now in the collection of Dr. Latham, who has given it to the world as a new ſpecies: his deſcription therefore we take the liberty of borrowing.

It is the ſize of the Redſhank; weight near eight ounces; length twelve inches and a half.

Bill an inch and a half long, black; crown of the head

head reddiſh brown, ſtreaked with black; nape, cheeks, and neck, aſh-colour; the middle of the feathers duſky down the ſhaft; lower part of the neck and back black; the feathers margined on the ſides with pale ferruginous, and ſome of thoſe of the back at the tips alſo; chin nearly white; fore part of the neck very pale aſh-colour, as far as the breaſt, which is of a duſky white; belly, ſides, vent, and upper tail coverts on each ſide, and whole of the under ones, white; leſſer wing coverts aſh-colour; the greater the ſame, obſcurely margined with pale ferruginous; greateſt tipt with white; under wing coverts pure white; prime quills duſky, the ſhafts more or leſs white; ſecondaries and primores very little differing in length; the lower part of the back, rump, and middle of the tail coverts, aſh-colour; tail a little rounded at the end, browniſh aſh-colour, ſomewhat mottled with browniſh near the tips, and fringed near the end with pale ferruginous; legs duſky olive-green, bare an inch above the knee; the outer and middle toe connected at the baſe.

SANDPIPER-GREY.

Tringa ſquatarola. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 252. 23. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 682. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 729. 11.

Pluvialis cinerea. *Raii Syn.* p. 111. A. 3. *Will.* p. 229. t. 57.

Vanellus griſeus. *Briſ.* v. p. 100. 2. t. 9. f. 1. —*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 237.

Vanneau

Vanneau pluvier. *Buf.* viii. p. 68.

Grey Plover. *Will. Angl.* p. 309. t. 57. *Albin.* i. t. 76.

Grey Sandpiper. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 191.—*Ib.* fol. 122. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 393. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 168. 11.—*Sup.* p. 248. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* v. t. 169. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 146. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 15.

This ſpecies rather exceeds the Golden Plover in ſize; the weight about ſeven ounces; length twelve inches.

Bill black, one inch and a quarter in length; irides duſky. The upper part of the head, the neck, back, ſcapulars, and wing coverts, duſky; the feathers more or leſs margined and tipped with aſh-colour, leaſt ſo on the head and neck; and on the coverts the grey predominates, and is almoſt of a white; the cheeks and throat white, with a few duſky lines; belly and under tail coverts white; quill-feathers black; the inner webs more or leſs white, as well as the ſhafts; from the fifth ſome white begins to appear on the outer web down the ſhaft, which increaſes in the next, and from the ſeventh to the tenth the whole of the outer web is white, except at the point; the tail is white, elegantly barred with black; on the middle feathers are ſix or ſeven; the inner webs of the lateral ones barred only near the end; the outermoſt has only one faint bar at the tip; legs duſky; back-toe

extremely ſmall; the claw almoſt adhering to the leg. The under ſcapulars, or thoſe long feathers underneath the wing at the baſe, in the ſeveral ſpecimens we have examined, were black; and the rump and upper tail coverts white, barred with black.

A variety is ſaid to have the forehead, throat, and rump, white; and the upper tail coverts white, edged with grey and pale yellow.

The Grey Sandpiper does not appear to be a plentiful ſpecies in England. We have bought it in the market at Briſtol, and have received it from our friend Mr. Boys of Sandwich, killed on that coaſt. It is not found here in the ſummer months, and of courſe retires northward to breed; frequents the ſea-ſhores only, and ſeldom more than ſix or ſeven are ſeen in a flock. Said to be found in Siberia and Carolina in large flocks.

SANDPIPER-HEBRIDAL.

Mr. Pennant has deſcribed a bird in the *Britiſh Zoology* under this title. Dr. Latham, in his *Synopſis*, has conſidered it as only a variety of the Turnſtone, with whom we do not heſitate to accord in opinion. *Vide* Turnſtone.

SANDPIPER-LITTLE.

Tringa puſilla. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 252. 20. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 681. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 737. 38.

Cinclus dominicenſis minor. *Briſ.* v. p. 222. 13. t. 25. f. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 269.

Little Sandpiper. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 207. *Gen. Birds*, p. 65. t. 12. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 397. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 184. 32. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, v. t. 175.

This is about the size of a Hedge Sparrow; the length between five and six inches. Bill brown, with the tip black; the head and all the upper parts brown, edged with black and pale rufous-brown; greater coverts and quills dusky, tipped with white; breast and belly white; tail dusky; legs black.

Mr. Pennant is the only person who has mentioned this species to be found in England, one having been killed near Cambridge in September.

Said to be found in northern Europe and in America, as well as St. Domingo.

SANDPIPER-PURPLE.

Tringa nigricans. *Lin. Tranf.* iv. p. 40. t. 2.
Purple Sandpiper. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 155.
Sea Sandpiper. *Lin. Tranf.* iv. p. 22. t. 1?
Tringa Maritima. *Gmel. Syft.* ii. p. 678. 36?
Selninger Sandpiper. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 173. 15? *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 731. 18? *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 480. C.

This species rather exceeds the Purre in size; the length eight inches and a half. The bill is slender, an inch and a quarter long, tapering towards

the point, a very little curved, and of a dull red-colour, except at the apex and ſides, which are duſky; irides hazel. The head and neck duſky black; eyelids whitiſh; the throat white; back and ſcapulars black, gloſſed with purple and edged with aſh-colour; the wing coverts black, tipped with white; the larger ones above the primores deeply ſo; quills black, ſlightly edged with white on the exterior webs, except three of the ſecondaries, which are almoſt wholly white; theſe, with the white-tipped coverts, form a ſlight oblique bar on the wing when extended; the ſhafts white; breaſt and all beneath white, prettily ſpotted with black, except the middle of the belly and vent; the rump, coverts of the tail, and four middle tail feathers, black, gloſſed like the back; the other tail feathers light cinereous; in all twelve; the legs and toes dull red; claws black and blunt; toes nearly divided to their origin; middle toe an inch long.

This bird was killed at Lougharne on the coaſt of Caermarthenſhire in January, in company with the Purre; two others were ſhot there the ſame winter, and were called by the fiſhermen Redlegs; but theſe did not come under our inſpection. The one from which the above deſcription is taken is now in my collection.

I have ſince been favoured with the ſkin of one from Mr. Boys of Sandwich, which was killed on that coaſt in the winter of 1799. It correſponded exactly

exactly with the above, except that the bill was rather longer and ſtrait, and the breaſt more duſky.

SANDPIPER-RED.

Tringa iſlandica. *Lin. Syſt.* i. Addend. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 682. 24. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 737. 39.
Scolopax ſubarquata. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 658. 25?
Red Sandpiper. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 202. t. 72. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 393. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 186. 34.
Aberdeen Sandpiper. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 203.
Red Sandpiper. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* v. t. 177. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 15.

This ſpecies is from eight to ten inches in length. The bill is brown, one inch and a half long, and a little bent downwards; head, hind part of the neck, and beginning of the back, duſky, marked with red; fore part of the neck and breaſt cinereous, mixed with ruſt-colour, and obſcurely ſpotted with black; leſſer wing coverts cinereous; quills duſky; ſecondaries tipt with white; the two middle feathers of the tail duſky, the others cinereous; legs long and black.

That given by Linnæus is on the upper parts like the Woodcock; the under parts rufo-ferruginous; rump whitiſh, undulated with black; the ſhafts of the quills and tail feathers white.

Dr. Latham, in his *Synopſis*, has made the Aberdeen Sandpiper of the *Britiſh Zoology* a variety only

of this bird, and probably with great truth, as it differs only in the breaſt being of a reddiſh brown mixed with duſky, and the belly and vent white.

We cannot too often repeat the caution neceſſary in identifying the various ſpecies of this genus, eſpecially thoſe which rarely viſit us, when we know they are ſo ſubject to vary their plumage by age or ſeaſon; and it is more than probable they are multiplied already beyond their real extent.

The Red Sandpiper, it is ſaid, has appeared in great flocks on the coaſt of Eſſex; found alſo on the coaſts of New York, Labrador, and Nootka Sound; Iceland, and about the Caſpian Sea.

SANDPIPER-RED-NECKED.

We conceive this bird to be the young of the Purre not arrived at the full plumage, or perhaps the Dunlin in the ſame ſtate; both of which we have frequently ſeen with the head and neck of a ferruginous colour, ſoon after their arrival in the month of Auguſt. The deſcription given in Latham's *Synopſis*, Vol. V. p. 183, is as follows:

Size of the Purre. The bill is ſhorter than the head; the crown and hind part of the neck ſtriated ferruginous and black; fore part of the neck as far as the breaſt deep ferruginous; the reſt not unlike the Purre; legs black. *Vide* Purre.

SANDPIPER-

SANDPIPER-SCALLOP-TOED. Vide *Phalarope.*

SANDPIPER-SEA.

We find this ſpecies in Latham's *Synopſis* under the title of Selninger Sandpiper, where it is deſcribed thus:

Size of a Starling. Upper parts varied with grey and black; middle of the back tinged with violet; fore part of the neck duſky; under parts of the body white; tail duſky; the four outer feathers ſhorteſt, and edged with white; legs yellow.

In Mr. Markwick's Catalogue of Birds of Suſſex, given in the *Linnæan Tranſactions*, we find the following deſcription:

Length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, eight inches and an half; breadth, from tip to tip of the wings when extended, fifteen inches and an half. Bill an inch and a quarter long, yellow from the baſe half way, and the tips black; weight two ounces and an half. The head, neck, ſhoulders, and back, are of a dark duſky aſh-colour, with the edges of each feather on the back ſomewhat lighter; prime quill-feathers of the wings duſky, their ſhafts white, particularly the firſt; the ſecondary quills are lighter, with white tips, and the hindmoſt are almoſt white, having only one duſky ſpot. The tail is ſhort, and conſiſts of twelve feathers, of which the four middlemoſt are of a dark duſky colour, and the four on each ſide gradually ſhorter, and of a pale aſh-colour, edged with white. The under

ſide of the neck and breaſt duſky, with the feathers on the breaſt fringed with white. The chin, lower part of the breaſt, belly, thighs, and vent, white, except a few duſky ſpots on the ſides, thighs, and vent. The legs and feet are yellow, naked above the knees, and the toes entirely divided, without the leaſt connecting membrane between any of them. The claws are blackiſh.

This gentleman adds, that a ſmall flock, conſiſting of ten or twelve, was ſeen on the coaſt near Bexhill on the 8th of December, two of which came under his inſpection.

Upon compariſon of the above deſcription with that of our Purple Sandpiper, which has been alſo given in the ſame volume of the *Linnæan Tranſactions*, we can have but very little doubt but theſe two are one and the ſame ſpecies, allowing for the pencil of the different draftſmen, and the different manner in which naturaliſts are found to deſcribe the plumage of birds.

Whoever will be at the pains to compare the ſeveral deſcriptions together will find the leading characters agree, particularly the white feathers of the ſecondary quills and the tail; and much allowance is to be made for the variation in the colour of the bill and legs, which in twenty-four hours after death change materially, eſpecially from an orange-yellow to a dull red or rufous-brown. We think it proper to pen theſe doubts, although we have given each a diſtinct place in this work.

For the ſynonyms, ſee *Purple Sandpiper*.

SANDPIPER.

SANDPIPER-SPOTTED.

Tringa macularia. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 249. 7. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 672. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 734. 29.

Turdus aquaticus. *Briſ.* v. p. 255. 20.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 275.

La Grive d'eau. *Buf.* viii. p. 140.

Spotted Tringa. *Edw.* t. 277. f. 2.

Spotted Sandpiper. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 196.—*Ib.* fol. 124. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 385. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 179. 24. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* v. t. 173. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 149.

This is about the ſize of a Thruſh; length eight inches. Bill duſky, reddiſh at the baſe; the upper parts of the birds are of a greeniſh brown, marked with duſky ſpots on the head, of a longiſh form; theſe increaſe on the neck to the back, where they are much larger; the rump plain; the ſhoulders and wings marked with the ſame colour, but the ſpots are tranſverſe; the under ſide of the body is white, marked with duſky ſpots; the two middle tail-feathers greeniſh brown, the others white, croſſed with duſky lines; legs dull fleſh-colour.

The female has none of the ſpots underneath, except on the throat.

In the *Britiſh Zoology* it is ſaid that the ſpots on the upper parts are of a triangular form and black.

This ſpecies does not appear to be noticed in this country ſince the time of Edwards; that which he took his deſcription from was ſhot in Eſſex.

Said

Said to inhabit North America, and to breed in Pennſylvania and Hudſon's Bay.

SANDPIPER ~~WOOD~~ Long legged

Tringa Glareola. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 250. 13. β. *Faun. Suec.* N° 184. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 677. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 730. N° 13.

Wood Sandpiper. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 482. G. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 172. 13.

This ſpecies is about the ſize of a Jack Snipe, but of a more ſlender form.

Length, from the apex of the bill to the end of the tail, nine inches; to the end of the toes eleven inches and a half; weight two ounces and a quarter; bill not quite an inch and a quarter long, the baſe half duſky green, the other black, ſlender, a trifle bending downward at the point, upper mandible rather the longeſt, tapering to a blunt point; irides duſky.

From the bill to the eye a duſky ſtreak, above which, on each ſide, is white paſſing over the eye; the middle of the forehead and crown duſky black, ſtreaked with dirty white; coverts of the ears duſky; chin and throat white; neck duſky, cloſely and finely ſtreaked with dirty white, which gives it a cinereous hue, fore part lighteſt; breaſt, belly, ſides, vent, and under tail coverts, ſpotleſs white; the feathers on the back duſky black, with a purpliſh gloſs, marked with a dull yellowiſh ſpot

on

on each ſide the webs near the tip; ſcapulars the ſame, with ſeveral ſpots on the margins; the coverts and tertials of the wings the ſame, but without the purpliſh gloſs, and the ſpots inclining more to white on the coverts; the ſmaller coverts on the ridge of the wing plain duſky black; primary and ſecondary quills, and firſt row of greater coverts immediately impending them, black, ſlightly tipped with white, except three or four of the firſt feathers; the ſhaft of the firſt quill is white; upper part of the rump black, with a few fine ſtreaks of white; lower rump and upper tail coverts white, thoſe next the tail ſpotted with black; the tail conſiſts of twelve feathers, the middlemoſt rather the longeſt; theſe are barred with black and white alternately, a little oblique; on the outer webs are eight black bars, on the inner webs ſix; the next feather has ſix bars on the outer and four on the inner web; the third has five and three bars in the ſame manner; the fourth feather has five and one; the fifth and outer feathers are only ſpotted on the margin of the outer web, with one ſpot on the inner web of the former; the latter is plain white on the interior web; the black bars on the middle feathers do not exactly correſpond, thoſe on the inner webs riſe higher at the ſhaft, and often run into the ſuperior bar on the outer web; the legs are of an olive-green, long and ſlender, meaſuring three inches from the knee to the end of the middle toe, and bare of feathers one inch above the knee; the outer

toe

toe connected by a membrane as far as the firſt joint.

There is little doubt but this is the *Tringa Glareola* of Linnæus. It cannot be confounded with the *Tringa Ochropus*, or Green Sandpiper, by thoſe who have had an opportunity of comparing them. It differs materially from that bird by the ſuperior length of the legs; the plumage too is very different when compared; nor has it any of thoſe ſingular white marks under the wings, as in the Green Sandpiper, repreſenting the letter V. The tail alſo in that bird is nearly even at the tip, and is only partly barred; whereas this is barred quite to the baſe, is rather cuneiform, and the feathers more pointed than in that bird.

In the ſpecimen now before us, ſhot on the coaſt of ſouth Devon early in the month of Auguſt, the outer feather of the tail on each ſide is longer than the two ſucceeding ones, and equal in length to the fourth, from which they gradually increaſe in length to the middle ones, which exceed the outer by a quarter of an inch. Whether this ſingular form of the tail is to be depended on as permanent, future experience muſt determine, as at this ſeaſon, when birds are moulting, ſuch a circumſtance cannot be fully relied on, being well known that birds always loſe the correſponding feathers of the tail and wings nearly at the ſame time.

Mr. Markwick, in the firſt volume of the *Linnæan Tranſactions*, has given a figure of the Green Sandpiper,

piper, *Tringa Ochropus*, of Linnæus, which he conſidered as the *Glareola*, or Wood Sandpiper. That gentleman, however, in the ſecond volume of the ſame work, acknowledges the poſſibility of his bird being the Green Sandpiper, but ſuſpects the Wood Sandpiper to be a mere variety of that bird.

This bird, however, is perfectly diſtinct from that or any other ſpecies that has come within our knowledge, ſhould it not prove to be the Glareola.

The few authors who have deſcribed this ſpecies are ſilent with reſpect to the length of the legs, which in the bird here given are ſingularly long in proportion to the body, and by far ſuperior in length to any ſpecies of Sandpiper of equal ſize we are acquainted with. This circumſtance, however, may have been overlooked in a ſkin or ill-preſerved ſpecimen. In the markings our bird ſeems to correſpond with that little the few authors ſtate who have deſcribed the *Glareola*, except that they all make the back to be brown; but as we are aware of the difficulty in conveying the idea of colour by deſcription, and the near approach of ſome kinds of brown to duſky, allowance may be made. The ſex and ſeaſon of the year in which a bird is killed muſt alſo be conſidered. This was a male.

The Wood Sandpiper is ſaid to inhabit the moiſt woods of Sweden.

SCOOPER. Vide *Avoſet*.

SCOTER.

SCOTER.

Anas nigra. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 196. 7. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 508. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 848. 43. *Briſ.* vi. p. 420. 28. t. 38. f. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 471.

Anas niger minor. *Raii Syn.* p. 141. A. 5. *Will.* p. 280. t. 74.

La Macreuſe. *Buf.* ix. p. 234. t. 16.

Scoter, *or* Black Diver. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 273. —*Ib.* fol. 253. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 484.—*Sup.* p. 76. *Will. Angl.* p. 366. t. 74. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 480. 36. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vii. t. 249. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 59.

PROVINCIAL.

Black Duck.

This ſpecies of Duck weighs about three pounds; length twenty-one inches. The baſe of the bill is furniſhed with a knob, which, with the bill, is black, divided down the middle with a line of orange, which ſpreads over half the bill after quitting the knob, but does not reach the tip by half an inch; darkeſt on the knob; irides duſky; eyelids yellow. The plumage is wholly black, gloſſy about the head and neck; the legs and feet duſky; the tail is cuneiform, and conſiſts of ſixteen pointed feathers; feet long and broad. It is ſaid the knob is in ſome of a red colour, in others green.

The female has no knob at the baſe of the bill; the

the plumage more dull, with ſometimes a mixture of grey on the chin and breaſt; both ſexes want the nail at the end of the bill, uſual in this genus.

Theſe birds are great divers, and moſtly reſide at ſea diſtant from ſhore; but are only ſeen with us in the winter ſeaſon, at which time they are plentiful on ſome parts of the coaſt of France, where they are taken by nets as they are diving after ſhell-fiſh, which ſeems to be their principal food. We received two taken by accident in the ſame manner off the coaſt of South Wales. Is never obſerved to viſit our rivers or freſh-water lakes.

It is found in great plenty in moſt of the northern parts of the world, and particularly in the great lakes and rivers of Siberia, where it probably breeds.

The male of this ſpecies has nothing remarkable in the *trachea* or windpipe.

SCOUT. Vide *Guillemot-fooliſh.*
SCRABER. Vide *Guillemot-black.*
SCREECH. Vide *Thruſh-miſſel.*
SCREECH-MARTIN. Vide *Swift.*
SEA DOTTEREL. Vide *Turnſtone.*
SEA-HEN. Vide *Guillemot-fooliſh.*
SEA-MALL. Vide *Gull-common.*
SEA-MEW. Vide *Gull-common.*
SEA-TURTLE. Vide *Guillemot-black.*
SEA-PARROT. Vide *Puffin.*
SEA-PIE. Vide *Oyſtercatcher.*

SEDGE-BIRD. Vide *Warbler-ſedge.*

SERULA. Vide *Merganſer-red.*

SHAG.

Pelecanus Graculus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 217. 4. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 574. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 887. 15.

Corvus aquaticus minor. *Raii Syn.* p. 123. A. 4. *Will.* p. 249. t. 63.

Phalacrocorax. *Briſ.* vi. p. 516. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 496.

Petit Cormoran, *ou* Nigaud. *Buf.* viii. p. 319.

Shag, *or* Crane. *Will. Angl.* p. 330. t. 63. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 598. 14. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vii. t. 264. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 93. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 21.

This ſpecies of Pelican is in weight about four pounds; length twenty-nine inches; breadth three feet ten inches. The bill duſky, near four inches long; ſides of the mouth and chin bare yellow ſkin, minutely ſpeckled with black on the latter. The whole bird appears, at a little diſtance, to be black, but on nearer inſpection the head and neck, upper breaſt and rump, are found to be gloſſed with green; the feathers are ſomewhat pointed on the upper part of the back, ſcapulars, and wing coverts, and beautifully gloſſed with purple, violet, and green, each feather regularly bordered with velvet-black; the under parts of the body leſs gloſſed with green; legs duſky black; middle claw ſerrated; the feathers next to the bare ſkin on the chin are uſually white.

The

The female weighs about three pounds and a quarter; length twenty-ſeven inches. The feathers on the upper parts are not ſo dark and gloſſed with the colours of the male; but the margin of the feathers on the ſcapulars and coverts are black; the under parts are duſky and grey mixed; the legs and toes of a duſky colour, lighteſt on the fore part; the irides of both ſexes green, and the tail is compoſed of twelve ſtiff feathers, duſky, daſhed with cinereous.

The above deſcription is taken from the birds ſhot from their neſt; but we have ſeen many others of a lighter colour, both above and below; and in ſome the belly is of a dirty white, mixed with browniſh aſh-colour; all of which had twelve feathers in the tail, and their weight did not exceed four pounds two ounces, which is the material diſtinction between this and the Corvorant, which weighs ſix or ſeven pounds, and the tail invariably compoſed of fourteen feathers. The habits of theſe two ſpecies ſomewhat differ. This is never known to viſit our freſh-water rivers, which the Corvorant frequently will, and in ſome places make their neſt in trees, on which they often perch by the ſides of rivers. The Shag keeps wholly to the ſalt-water, and breeds on our rocky coaſts, where it makes a neſt of ſticks and ſea-weed, and lays two or three white eggs of a long oval; their weight about an ounce and three quarters.

We have counted no leſs than thirty Shags neſts

on a ſmall rock a little detached from the ſhore, from which place we took ſome eggs and young birds.

Theſe birds, by reaſon of their weight in proportion to their feathers, ſwim deep in the water, ſhewing only their head, neck, and back; are expert divers, and devour a prodigious quantity of fiſh.

Linnæus ſeems to ſuſpect this bird may prove to be the young of the Corvorant; but the reverſe is now proved beyond doubt. Mr. Pennant mentions what we conſider as a variety with a creſt on the back of the head two inches long; in every other reſpect it exactly correſponds with the above deſcription of the male bird.

SHAG-CRESTED.

Pelecanus criſtatus. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 575. 21. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 888. 16.
Shag. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 292. t. 102.—*Ib.* fol. 159.
Creſted Corvorant. *Arct. Zool.* p. 583. A.
Creſted Shag. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 600. 15.

This correſponds in every reſpect with the Common Shag, except that it has the feathers on the back of the head elongated into a ſort of pendant creſt. We are inclined to believe it only a variety occaſioned by age, although Mr. Pennant and Dr. Latham, as well as ſome other authors, make it a diſtinct ſpecies.

SHEARWATER.

Procellaria Puffinus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 213. 6. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 566. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 824. 11. *Briſ.* vi. p. 131. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 395.

Puffinus Anglorum. *Raii Syn.* p. 134. A. 4. *Will.* p. 252.

Avis Deomedia, Shearwater. *Raii Syn.* p. 133. 1. & A. 2. *Will.* p. 251.—*Ib. Angl.* p. 332. 334.

Le Puffin. *Buf.* ix. p. 321.

Manks Puffin. *Edw.* t. 379. *Will. Angl.* p. 333.

Shearwater Petrel. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 258.—*Ib.* fol. 146. t. M. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 462. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 406. 11.—*Sup.* p. 269. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vi. t. 218. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 90. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 19.

This ſpecies of Petrel weighs ſeventeen ounces; length fifteen inches.

The bill is an inch and three quarters long, yellow, tipped with black. The head and whole upper ſide of the body, wings, tail, and thighs, black; the under parts, from chin to vent, white; the legs are weak and compreſſed; whitiſh before, and duſky behind.

This bird does not make its appearance often in the ſouth, but is found in the Orkney Iſles and in the Calf of Man in the breeding ſeaſon, where they take poſſeſſion of rabbit-burrows or other holes, and lay one white egg, blunt at each end. The young are fit to take in Auguſt, when great

numbers are killed and barrelled with ſalt, which the inhabitants boil and eat with potatoes. Are ſaid to make their appearance firſt in February, but not to ſettle at the breeding place till April, and depart by the beginning of September. Are called in the Iſle of Man Manks Puffin, in the Orknies Lyre.

SHELL, or SHELD-APPLE. Vide *Croſsbill.*

SHIELDRAKE.

Anas Tadorna. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 195. 4. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 506. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 854. 56. *Raii Syn.* p. 140. A. 1. *Will.* p. 278. t. 70, 71. *Briſ.* vi. p. 344. 9. t. 33. f. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 477.

Tadorne. *Buf.* ix. p. 205. t. 14.

Shieldrake. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 278.—*Ib.* fol. 154. t. Q. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 972. D. *Will. Angl.* p. 363. t. 70. 71. *Albin.* i. t. 94. *Hayes, Br. Birds,* t. 28. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 504. 51. —*Sup.* p. 275. *Don. Br. Birds,* t. 71. *Oſt. Men.* t. 51. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vii. t. 248. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 57. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 20.

PROVINCIAL.

Bargander. St. George's Duck. Burrow Duck. Pirennet. Sly-gooſe.

This elegant ſpecies of Duck weighs about two pounds and a half, or rather more; length two feet three inches. The bill is red, and turns upwards, furniſhed

furniſhed with a ſmall knob at the baſe; the nail at the tip black; irides duſky. The head and part of the neck greeniſh-black; the reſt of the neck, back, rump, and upper tail coverts, white; on the breaſt is a broad band of a bay-colour, growing narrower as it paſſes backwards under the wings, and encloſes the lower part of the neck behind; through the middle of this band on the breaſt runs a black liſt, which ſpreads very broad at and near the vent; the ſcapulars black; coverts of the wings white, except ſome of the outer ones, which are black; the greater quills black; the four next the body bay on their exterior webs; the ten next gloſſy-green, tinged with copper, forming a ſpeculum on the wing; the under coverts of the tail ferruginous; tail conſiſts of fourteen white feathers, tipt with black; legs reddiſh fleſh-colour. Both ſexes are nearly alike.

The Shieldrake is not uncommon on many parts of our coaſt, and remains with us all the year. The female makes choice of a rabbit-burrow to depoſit her eggs in, which are numerous, ſometimes as many as ſixteen, and which ſhe covers with down from her own body. The neſt is generally near the water where ſhe leads her young ſoon after they are hatched. It is rarely met with remote from ſalt water; but if the eggs are taken and hatched under a hen, the young become tame, and may be kept in ponds; but it rarely breeds in confinement. A nobleman informed me he had

one inſtance only in ſeveral years, although they had the range of a very extenſive canal. The female brought out nine young ones.

The eggs are white, about the ſize of thoſe of a common Duck.

It is very tenacious of its young, and is ſaid will carry them from place to place in its bill; and indeed it is probable when the young are hatched high above the water the parent birds muſt carry them down.

Their principal food is ſea-weed, ſmall ſhell-fiſh, and marine inſects.

SHIELDRAKE-SWALLOW-TAILED. Vide *Duck-long-tailed.*

SHORE-BIRD. Vide *Martin-ſand.*

SHOVELER.

Anas clypeata. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 200. 19. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 518. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 856. 60. *Briſ.* vi. p. 329. 6. t. 32. f. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 450.

Anas Platyrynchos. *Raii*, p. 144. 13. (fem.) *Will.* p. 283. xv.—*Ib.* 284. xvi. (fem.)

Anas Platyrynchos atera. *Raii*, p. 143. A. 9. (mas.) *Will.* p. 283. (mas.)

Souchet. *Buf.* ix. p. 191.

Shoveler. *Br. Zool.* N° 280.—*Ib.* fol. 155. t. Q. 4. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 485. *Will. Angl.* p. 370. 15. (mas.) 371. 16. 17. (fem.) *Albin.* i. t. 97. 98. *Hayes, Br. Birds*, t. 27. (mas.)

Lath.

Lath. Syn. vi. p. 509. 55. *Oſt. Men.* p. 52. t. (mas.) *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vii. t. 252. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 67. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 21.

PROVINCIAL.

Blue-winged Shoveler.

A ſpecies of Duck; length twenty-one inches; weight twenty-two ounces. The bill is black, near three inches in length, ſpreading near the end to a great breadth; the edges much pectinated; irides yellow. The head and upper part of the neck gloſſy-green, changeable to blue or violet; the lower part of the neck, breaſt, and ſcapulars, white, the two firſt ſometimes ſpotted; back brown; belly cheſnut; vent black; the wing coverts pale blue; the greater brown, tipped with white; the greater quills are brown; the ſecondaries are of a gloſſy-green on the outer webs; the tail conſiſts of fourteen duſky feathers edged with white, the outer ones wholly white; legs orange-red.

The female a good deal reſembles the common Duck. In the wing the markings are like the male, except in the firſt year, but not ſo bright. Both ſexes are apt to vary much in colour. The male of this ſpecies has a *labyrinth* or enlargement of the windpipe.

The Shoveler is ſometimes met with in England, but by no means common. It is ſaid ſome remain in France during the breeding ſeaſon; that they

make a neſt of ruſhes, in which they lay ten or twelve rufous-coloured eggs.

Is found in Germany, Ruſſia, and America.

SHOVELER-BLUE-WINGED. Vide *Shoveler.*

SHOVELER-RED-BREASTED.

Anas rubens. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 519. 82. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 857. 62.

Red-breaſted Shoveler. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 281. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 512. 57. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 21.

This ſpecies of Duck is about the ſize of the laſt. The bill is alſo like that bird, but the colour is of a browniſh yellow; irides yellow. Breaſt and throat of a reddiſh brown; back brown, paleſt towards the ſides; the tips and pinions of the wings grey; quills brown; the reſt of a greyiſh brown; the ſpeculum or ſpot in the wing purple, edged with white; vent brown, with darker ſpots; tail ſhort and white; legs ſhort and ſlender; feet ſmall, and of a reddiſh brown-colour.

The colours of the female are more faint, and the ſpeculum of the wings blue.

This bird is ſaid to be ſometimes taken in the decoys in Lincolnſhire; but we believe it to be a rare ſpecies in England.

SHREITCH. Vide *Thruſh-miſſel.*

SHRIKE. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſtrait at the baſe, the end hooked, and furniſhed with a notch near the tip of the upper mandible.

The baſe not furniſhed with a cere, but with briſtles on the ſides of the mouth.

Tongue jagged at the end.

Toes, the outer one connected to the middle one as far as the firſt joint.

The Butcher-bird, or Shrike genus, ſeems to have puzzled many of the beſt naturaliſts in reſpect to the place theſe birds ſhould hold in the ſyſtem of Ornithology; and the great Linnæus had changed his opinion more than once, and at laſt left it in the Accipitrine order.

Mr. Pennant, in his laſt edition of *Britiſh Zoology*, brought theſe birds into the order of Pies; and Dr. Latham has judiciouſly followed the example in his *General Synopſis*.

SHRIKE-CINEREOUS.

Lanius excubitor. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 135. 11. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 300. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 67. 6.

Lanius, ſeu Collurio cinereus major. *Raii Syn.* p. 18. A. 3. *Will.* p. 53. t. 10. *Brif.* ii. p. 141. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 197.

La Pie-grieſche griſe. *Buf.* i. p. 296. t. 20.

Greater

Greater Butcher-bird. *Will. Angl.* p. 87. *Albin.* ii. t. 13.

Great Cinereous Shrike. *Br. Zool.* N° 71. t. 33. —*Ib.* fol. p. 73. t. C. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 127. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, i. t. 30. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 160. 4. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 29. *Pult. Cat. Dorset.* p. 4. *Don. Br. Birds*, iv. t. 87.

PROVINCIAL.

Mattages. Wierangle. Murdering-bird. Skreek, or Skrike. Night-jar. Mountain Magpie. French-pie.

The weight of this ſpecies rather exceeds two ounces; length ten inches; breadth fourteen. The bill is black, ſtrong, and much hooked at the end; irides duſky; the mouth beſet with ſtrong briſtles. From the baſe of the upper mandible through the eye a black ſtripe; the plumage of the whole upper part is pale aſh-colour, except the ſcapulars, which are white; the coverts of the wings black; quill-feathers black, with a white bar acroſs their middle, and many of them tipped with white; the under parts, from chin to vent, white; the tail conſiſts of twelve feathers of unequal length, which gives it a cuneiform ſhape; the two middle ones are black, the next ſlightly tipped with white, on the reſt the white gradually increaſes obliquely to the outer feather, which is only black at the baſe; legs black.

The

The female differs chiefly in the under parts, which are of a dirty white, marked with numerous ſemicircular brown lines.

A variety is ſpoken of which has the leſſer wing coverts and ſcapulars ſomewhat of a rufous-brown.

The Great Cinereous Shrike, or Butcher-bird, is rather a ſcarce bird in England. It is ſaid to breed in ſome of our mountainous ſituations, coming in May, and departing in September. However this may be in general, the only two which came under our inſpection were both males; one was killed on the fifteenth, and the other on the twenty-ſecond of November, in Wiltſhire.

In the ſtomach of one of theſe birds was a Shrew (*Sorex araneus, Lin. Syſt.*)

It is ſaid to make a neſt of heath and moſs, lined with wool and goſſamer, and to lay ſix eggs of a dull olive-green, ſpotted with black at the larger end.

This bird is ſometimes trained for catching ſmall birds in Ruſſia. Is ſaid to kill rats and mice, and valued in ſome countries for that property. When it has killed its prey it does not tear it like the Hawk, but fixes it to a thorn for the purpoſe of pulling it to pieces. Is ſaid to imitate the notes of ſome other birds by way of decoying them to their deſtruction.

SHRIKE-RED-BACK.

Lanius Collurio. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 136. 12. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 300. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 69. 11. *Briſ.* ii. p. 151. 4—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 202.

Lanius

Lanius minor ruffus. *Raii Syn.* p. 18. A. 4. *Will.* p. 54.

Merulæ congener alia. *Raii Syn.* p. 67. 13? *Will.* p. 144. 3.

L'Ecorcheur. *Buf.* i. p. 304. t. 21.

Leſſer Butcher-bird, *or* Fluſher. *Will. Angl.* p. 88. 2. 89. 3. *Albin.* ii. t. 14.

Red-backed Shrike. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 72.—*Ib.* fol. p. 74. t. C. 1. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 131. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* i. t. 30. *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 167. 25—*Sup.* p. 52. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 30. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 4.

This ſpecies weighs eight drams; length ſeven inches. Bill black, like the preceding; irides hazel. The upper part of the head and neck, and the rump are of a fine light grey; the forehead is black, which extends in a ſtreak through the eyes; the back, ſcapulars, and coverts of the wings, ferruginous; quills brown, ſlightly edged on the outer webs lighter; from the throat downwards of a bloſſom colour, paleſt about the vent; the tail is compoſed of twelve feathers, longeſt in the middle; theſe are more or leſs white at the baſe, black towards the end, and ſlightly tipped with white, except thoſe in the middle, which are wholly black, and the ſhafts are black throughout; the legs are black.

The female weighs two drams more. The whole upper parts are of a ferruginous-brown; the back of the neck daſhed with grey; the baſe of the upper mandible

mandible whitiſh; beneath the eye a brown ſtreak; breaſt and ſides dirty white, marked with numerous ſemicircular duſky lines; middle of the belly and vent white; the quills and tail-feathers brown; the outer web of the exterior feather of the latter white.

The Red-back Shrike, or Butcher-bird, viſits us in May, and departs in September; chiefly haunts incloſed moiſt ſituations, and makes its neſt in ſome thick hedge, compoſed of moſs and fibrous roots put together with wool, and lined with hair. It lays five or ſix eggs of a bluiſh-coloured white, with cinereous-brown ſpots, moſt at the larger end; ſometimes the eggs are white, with duſky ſpots; their weight from forty to fifty grains. When it has young, and you approach the neſt, the birds are clamorous, making a chattering noiſe. Its principal food is inſects, with which it feeds the young, particularly the Chaffer, or Dorbeetle. Theſe it transfixes on a thorn, tears off the body, leaving the clytra, wings, and head, behind. The male has alſo a chirping note, not very unlike the Houſe Sparrow; and we have heard it make a ſort of a ſong.

It appears to be a local ſpecies; is not uncommon in the north of Wiltſhire, and part of Glouceſterſhire and Somerſetſhire, particularly about Briſtol, where we have taken its young, and kept them for ſome time. Theſe lived in amity for about two months, when violent battles enſued, and two out of four were killed. The other two were

chained

chained in the manner Goldfinches frequently are; they were extremely docile, would come to the call for the ſake of a fly, of which they were extremely fond; when raw meat was given them would endeavour to faſten it to ſome part of their open cage in order to tear it; would eat mice and ſmall birds cut in pieces, feather, fur, and bones, diſgorging the refuſe like the Hawk tribe.

One was killed by ſwallowing too large a quantity of mouſe-fur, which it could not eject, and was ſtrangled; the other became ſo fat that it expired in a fit in the hand while it was feeding on inſects. The young reſemble the female till the following ſpring.

Is found in Ruſſia and France, and in Italy is common.

SHRITE. Vide *Thruſh-miſſel.*

SILK-TAIL. Vide *Chatterer.*

SISKIN. Vide *Aberdevine.*

SKRIKE, or SKREEK. Vide *Shrike-cinereous.*

SKUA. Vide *Gull-ſkua.*

SMEW:

Mergus albellus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 209. 5. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 547. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 831. 6. *Briſ.* vi. p. 245. 3. t. 24. f. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 425.

Mergus major cirrhatus. *Raii Syn.* p. 135. A. 3. *Will.* p. 254. t. 64.

——— Rheni. *Raii Syn.* p. 135. 5. *Will.* p. 255.

Smew, *or* White Nun. *Albin.* i. t. 89. *Br. Zool.*

Zool. ii. N° 262.—*Ib.* fol. 148. t. N. 1: *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 428. 5.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 271. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vi. t. 234. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 19. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 82.

This ſpecies of Merganſer rather exceeds the Teal in ſize: length about ſeventeen inches; weight twenty-four ounces. Bill near two inches long, and black. The head, neck, and whole under parts of the body, pure white; on each ſide the head an oval black ſpot, gloſſed with green; the feathers on the back of the head are long, forming a pendant creſt, black underneath; on each ſide the lower part of the neck is a curved black ſtreak, pointing forwards; the inner ſcapulars black; coverts on the ſides of the wings and greater quills are black; the middle coverts white; the leſſer quills, and the coverts immediately over them, black, tipped with white; tail cinereous; legs bluiſh grey.

The female weighs fifteen ounces; length ſixteen inches. The bill is lead-colour; head ferruginous, ſlightly creſted; the cheek, chin, throat, and all beneath, white; the breaſt clouded with grey; on the ſide of the head the ſame oval ſpot as in the male; back duſky, daſhed with cinereous; wings like the male; legs duſky, in ſome inclining to aſh-colour.

The markings of this ſex, as well as its ſize, correſponds ſo nearly to that of the Minute Merganſer, that we have long been inclined to believe that bird to be no other than this ſpecies, the young

males not attaining their full ſize and plumage for ſeveral years, but greatly reſembling that of the female.

Dr. Latham ſeems to have decided this matter without doubt, which we have mentioned under the head of Merganſer-Minute, to which we refer our readers.

We have, notwithſtanding this good authority, been inclined to keep them ſeparate in this work, giving to each the various ſynonyms of different authors, who have conſidered them as diſtinct ſpecies.

The *labyrinth* of this bird may be ſeen in the fourth volume of the *Linnæan Tranſactions*.

Theſe birds frequent freſh waters as well as the ſea in winter, but are not known to breed with us. It moſtly inhabits the northern lakes, and is driven to the ſouth only by ſevere weather.

SMEW-MINUTE. Vide *Merganſer-minute.*

SMEW-RED-HEADED. Vide *Smew.*

SNIPE. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill more than one inch and a half, ſlender, ſtrait, weak.

Noſtrils linear, lodged in a furrow.

Tongue ſlender, pointed.

Toes divided to their origin, or ſlightly connected; back-toe ſmall.

SNIPE-BROWN.

Scolopax grisea. *Gmel. Syst.* i. p. 658. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 724. 33.

Brown Snipe. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 369. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 154. 28.

The weight of this species is three ounces and a quarter; length, from the apex of the bill to the end of the tail, eleven inches; to the end of the middle toe thirteen inches and a half.

Bill two inches and a half long, rather inclining downwards at the point, not so slender as that of the common Snipe, and spreads a little broad and compressed near the end, of a dusky colour, lightest at the base; upper mandible rather the longest, serrated within along the middle of the roof; both mandibles punctured or rough near the tip; irides dusky.

From the bill to the eye a dusky stroke, above that, passing over the eye, a white one; cheeks and throat white, with a few brown streaks on the former; upper and under eyelids white; the crown of the head and neck cinereous brown, lightest on the fore part of the latter, and on the former the feathers are dusky in the middle; back and scapulars dark brown, margined with cinereous and rufous-brown; greater quills dusky, the interior ones, and the largest coverts immediately impending them, slightly tipped with white; shaft of the first quill white, the second grey; the smaller coverts above

and juſt below the baſtard wing duſky and white; the reſt of the coverts cinereous-brown, darkeſt in the middle of each feather; the ſecondary quills duſky brown, tipped and margined with white; tertials cinereous-brown, darkeſt towards the end, and pale at the edges; upper breaſt like the fore part of the neck, darker down the ſhafts; lower breaſt and belly white; under wing coverts and under ſcapulars white, prettily marked with angular duſky ſtreaks; thighs faintly ſpotted the ſame; lower part of the back under the ſcapulars white; rump and upper tail coverts elegantly barred with black and white, thoſe on the former in form of ſublunated black ſpots; under tail coverts reach nearly to the end of the tail, which, with the ſides of the vent, are rufous-white, barred with duſky; the ſame markings, but fainter, extend along the ſides under the wing; the tail conſiſts of twelve ſomewhat pointed feathers, all thickly barred with black and white on both webs, the black bars much the broadeſt; the two middle feathers rather the longeſt, a little tinged with ferruginous at the tip; legs yellow olivaceous-green.

The bird here deſcribed is a male, and was ſhot in the beginning of October on the coaſt of Devonſhire. It ſeems to vary ſo little in the eſſential characters from the Brown Snipe deſcribed by Mr. Pennant and Dr. Latham, that we cannot heſitate to pronounce it a variety of that bird. It has not to our knowledge been noticed before as a Britiſh

ſpecies

ſpecies and has only been found in America on the coaſt of New York.

This ſpecimen was rather poor, which accounts for its inferior weight, for in appearance it is rather larger than the Common Snipe, and ſtands higher upon its legs. It was ſingle, and very tame, ſuffering the perſon who killed it to approach very near.

SNIPE-COMMON.

Scolopax Gallinago. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 244. 7. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 662. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 715. 6. *Raii Syn.* p. 105. A. 2. *Will.* p. 214. t. 53. *Brif.* v. p. 298. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 285.

Becaſſine. *Buf.* vii. p. 483. t. 26.

Snipe, *or* Snite. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 187. t. 68.—*Ib.* fol. 121. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 366. *Will. Angl.* p. 290. t. 53. *Albin.* i. t. 71. *White, Hiſt. Selb.* p. 29. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 134. 6. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iv. t. 158. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 138. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 14.

The weight of this ſpecies is about four ounces; length near twelve inches. The bill three inches long, duſky; in ſome the baſe is lighter, flattiſh, and rough at the end; irides duſky. Crown of the head black, with a longitudinal light rufous line down the middle; from the baſe of the upper mandible another line of the ſame colour paſſes on each ſide over the eyes; between the bill and eye

is a duſky line; the throat white; cheeks, neck, and upper breaſt, mottled with black and light ferruginous; the back and ſcapulars are black, barred with ferruginous-brown, and ſtriped with yellowiſh buff-colour in longitudinal lines; quills are black, the firſt edged with white; the ſecondaries tipped with the ſame; thoſe next the body are with their coverts ſtriated and barred with light ferruginous; lower breaſt and belly white; vent brown; upper tail coverts brown, barred with black; the tail conſiſts of fourteen black feathers, barred and ſpotted with dull orange-red towards the end, with a narrow bar of black near the tip, where it is pale rufous; legs vary, in ſome duſky or lead colour, others green.

This is a plentiful ſpecies in moſt parts of England, and is found in all ſituations, in high as well as low lands, depending much on the weather. In very wet times it reſorts to the hills; at other times frequents marſhes, where it can penetrate its bill into the earth after worms, which is its principal food.

Some few remain with us the whole year, and breed in the more extenſive marſhes and mountainous bogs. We have frequently taken the young before they could fly in the north of England and in Scotland. Near Penryn in Cornwall there is a marſh where ſeveral breed annually, and where we have taken their eggs, which are four in number, of an olivaceous colour, blotched and ſpotted with rufous-

rufous-brown; ſome with duſky blotches at the larger end, and ſome few elſewhere.

The neſt is made of the materials around it, coarſe graſs, and ſometimes heath. It is placed on a tump or dry ſpot, near a ſplaſh or ſwampy place; the eggs, like thoſe of the Lapwing, placed invariably with their ſmaller ends inwards, being much pointed; their weight three drams and a half. In the breeding ſeaſon the Snipe changes its note entirely from that it makes in the winter. The male will keep on wing for an hour together, mounting like a Lark, uttering a ſhrill piping noiſe; then deſcend with great velocity, making a bleating ſound not unlike an old Goat, which is repeated alternately round the ſpot poſſeſſed by the female, eſpecially while ſhe is ſitting on her neſt.

This bird has been met with in almoſt every part of the world.

SNIPE-GREAT.

Scolopax major. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 661. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 714. 4.

Great Snipe. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 188. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 470. B. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 133. 4. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iv. t. 157. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 137. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 14.

This bird weighs about eight ounces; length ſixteen inches. The bill is four inches long, like that of the Woodcock. Crown of the head black,

divided down the middle by a pale ſtripe; above and beneath each eye is another ſtripe of the ſame; the upper parts of the body very like the Common Snipe; the under parts white; on the neck, breaſt, and ſides, the feathers are edged with duſky; quills duſky; tail reddiſh brown or ruſt-colour, barred with black; the two middle feathers plain; legs black.

This ſpecies is rarely met with in England: it was firſt deſcribed by Mr. Pennant from a ſpecimen ſhot in Lancaſhire, now in the Leverian Muſeum. Is ſaid to have been met with in Kent; and we are informed one was killed in Wiltſhire, which weighed ſeven ounces and a half.

It is poſſible this bird is ſometimes killed together with the common ſpecies, and not diſcriminated by the ſportſman, who only takes it for a fine large Snipe.

Dr. Latham aſſures us he ſaved one from the hands of the cook at a friend's houſe, where, without diſcrimination, it was intended for the table with ſeveral of the common kind, and which is now in his muſeum.

SNIPE-HALF. Vide *Snipe-jack.*

SNIPE-JACK.

Scolopax Gallinula. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 244. 8. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 662. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 715. 8.

Gallinago minima. *Raii Syn.* p. 105. A. 3. *Will.* p. 214.

Gallinago

Gallinago minor. *Brif.* v. p. 303. 3. t. 26. f. 2.
—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 287.
La petite Becaſſine. *Buf.* vii. p. 490.
Gid, Judcock, Jack Snipe. *Will. Angl.* p. 291. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 189. t. 68.—*Ib.* fol. 121. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 367. *Albin.* iii. t. 86. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 136. 8. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iv. t. 159. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 139. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 14.

This is about half the ſize of the Common Snipe, and weighs about two ounces: length eight inches and a half.

The bill is nearly two inches long, of a lead-colour, black at the point, and the ridge of the upper mandible light horn-colour; irides duſky. The crown of the head black, ſlightly edged with ruſt-colour, bordered on each ſide with a yellowiſh ſtreak, beneath which is a duſky one; and cloſe above the eye is another ſtreak of a light colour; from the bill to the eye is a duſky ſtroke; the neck is varied with ferruginous-brown and duſky, daſhed with cinereous above; the back, rump, and ſcapulars of a fine gloſſy changeable green and purple; the exterior webs of the latter deep buff-colour, forming two very conſpicuous lines from the ſhoulders to the tail; quills duſky; wing coverts duſky, bordered with cinereous and brown; the lower breaſt and all beneath white; the tail cuneiform, conſiſting of twelve pointed duſky feathers, daſhed more or leſs with ferruginous; legs greeniſh.

The Jack Snipe is not near ſo numerous as the other ſpecies, but is frequently found in the ſame places; is a more ſolitary bird, and never known to be gregarious. Amongſt ruſhes, or other thick covert, it will lie till in danger of being trod on, and when rouſed ſeldom flies far.

It comes to us later than the Common Snipe, and is never known to remain in this country during the breeding ſeaſon.

Is found in moſt parts of Europe, and in North America.

SNIPE-JADREKA. – Red godwit

Scolopax limoſa. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 245. 13. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 666. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 719. 18. *Briſ.* v. p. 262. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 277.

Fedoa noſtra ſecunda. *Raii Syn.* p. 105. A. 5. *Will.* p. 216.—*Ib. Angl.* p. 293. II.

La Barge. *Buf.* vii. p. 500. t. 27.

Leſſer Godwit. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 182.—*Ib.* fol. 120.

Jadreka Snipe. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 146. 17. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 375. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iv. t. 162.

PROVINCIAL,

Stone Plover.

This bird is ſeventeen inches in length; weight about nine ounces.

Bill four inches long, duſky, the baſe yellowiſh; irides white. The head and neck cinereous; cheeks, chin,

chin, rump, and vent, white; back brown; on the wings a line of white; two middle tail feathers black, the others white at the ends, which increaſes on the outer feathers, making the outer one almoſt white; legs duſky.

This ſpecies is ſaid to have been killed in England, but we believe very rarely. Is found in Iceland, Greenland, Sweden, and Ruſſia.

SNIPE-LEAST. Vide *Purre.*

SNIPE-POOL. Vide *Redſhank.*

SNIPE-SPOTTED.

Scolopax Totanus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 245. 12? *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 665. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 721. 24.

Totanus alter. *Raii Syn.* p. 106. 11. *Will.* p. 221.—*Ib. Angl.* p. 299.

Barker. *Albin.* ii. t. 71.

Spotted Redſhank. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 186.

Spotted Snipe. *Lath. Syn.* ii. p. 148. 19. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iv. t. 164.

This ſpecies is about the ſize of the Greenſhank. The head is of a pale aſh-colour, marked with oblong ſtreaks of black; back duſky, varied with triangular white ſpots; wing coverts aſh-coloured, ſpotted in the ſame manner; quills duſky; breaſt, belly, and thighs, white; the firſt thinly ſpotted with black; the middle feathers of the tail aſh-coloured, the ſide feathers whitiſh, barred with black; legs long, and of a bright red.

In

In Latham's *Synopſis* a variety of this bird is deſcribed, the length of which is ſixteen inches; the bill more than two inches long, and brown; orbits, chin, and throat, white, with a white line from the bill to the eye; cheeks and fore part of the neck white, with ſhort duſky ſtreaks; crown and upper part of the neck brown, ſtreaked with white; wings black, marked with elegant triangular ſpots of white; breaſt and belly white; legs long and of a rich yellow; ſometimes red.

We do not know whether this variety has been met with in England; the other has been killed with us, though rarely.

One lately came under our inſpection killed in Auguſt on the ſouth coaſt of Devonſhire. It weighed about ſix ounces; length thirteen inches; the bill two inches and a half long, and very ſlender; the upper mandible longeſt, and black; the baſe of the under mandible red. The head and back of the neck duſky, daſhed with cinereous, lighteſt on the latter; from the bill to the eye a duſky ſtreak; chin and throat white; back, ſcapulars, and wing coverts, duſky, ſpotted with grey; the fore part of the neck, breaſt, and all the under parts, mottled brown and white; lower part of the back and rump white; the coverts of the tail barred with black and white; the ſix firſt quill-feathers duſky black, the reſt more or leſs ſcallopped or barred with white on the edges of both webs; the firſt feather has a white ſhaft; the tail conſiſts of twelve

twelve feathers; the two middle ones rather longeſt; all obſcurely marked with numerous bars of black and brown; the edges ſcallopped with white; legs orange-red, four inches long from the end of the toe to the knee, and one inch bare above the knee.

SNIPE-SUMMER. Vide *Sandpiper-common.*

SNITE. Vide *Snipe-common.*

SNORTER. Vide *Wheatear.*

SNOW-FLEAK, *or* SNOW-BIRD. Vide *Bunting-Snow.*

SNOW-HAMMER. Vide *Bunting-tawny.*

SPARLING-FOWL. Vide *Dundiver.*

SPARROW-HOUSE.

Fringilla domeſtica. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 323. 36. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 925. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 432. 1.

Paſſer domeſticus. *Raii Syn.* p. 86. A. *Will.* p. 182. *Briſ.* iii. p. 72. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 327.

Le Moineau. *Buf.* iii. p. 474. t. 29. f. 1.

Houſe Sparrow. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 127. t. 15.—*Ib.* fol. 107. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 382. G. *Will. Angl.* p. 249. *Albin.* i. t. 62. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, ii. t. 77. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 248. 1.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 163. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 215. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 12.

This well-known ſpecies of Finch weighs near ſeven drams; length about ſix inches. The bill is duſky; irides hazel. The crown of the head aſh-colour; round the eye, and between that and the bill,

bill, is black; behind the eyes, ſurrounding the back part of the head, bay; cheeks white; chin and under part of the neck black, mixed with grey; belly dirty white; the coverts of the wings are cheſnut and black mixed, with a whitiſh bar acroſs them; the back a mixture of black and rufous; quills duſky, with rufous edges; tail duſky, edged with grey; legs brown.

The bill of the female is lighter; behind the eye a line of white; the head and whole upper parts are brown, the under dirty white, daſhed with aſh-colour; no black on the chin or neck.

The Sparrow is too well known in every part of England; it inhabits the dwellings of the rich and poor, taking poſſeſſion of the humble thatched cottage in preference to the ſumptuous palace. Is rarely ſeen far from the habitation of man, as it delights in the ſpoil of his labour. The higheſt cultivated parts produce the greateſt quantity. It might be ſaid of this bird, as of ſome ſpecies of water-fowl, which remaining always within ſoundings, warn the mariner of his approach to land; ſo on the extenſive and dreary mountains not a ſparrow is ever to be ſeen; and the ſight of one beſpeaks ſome habitation near. It makes a neſt conformable to the place it chooſes for incubation, whether in a hole of a wall, in thatch, or under the tiles of a houſe, or in a Martin's neſt, it muſt conform to the ſize of the place; but when the neſt is made in a tree it is of large ſize, and covered at the

the top, compoſed of hay and ſtraw, lined warmly with feathers and fragments of thread or worſted, bits of cloth, or any refuſe material of that ſort found about houſes. It lays ſix eggs of a whitiſh colour, ſpotted with duſky and cinereous, weighing from forty-three to forty-eight grains.

Accidental varieties, ſuch as white,, black, and yellowiſh ſpecimens, are ſometimes ſhot.

SPARROW-MOUNTAIN. Vide *Sparrow-tree.*

SPARROW-REED. Vide *Bunting-reed.*

SPARROW-REED-LESSER. Vide *Warbler-ſedge.*

SPARROW-TREE.

Fringilla montana. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 324. 37. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 925. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 433. 2.

Paſſer montanus. *Raii Syn.* p. 87. 15. *Will.* p. 185. *Briſ.* iii. p. 79. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 329.

Loxia hamburgia. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 854.

Pyrrhula hambergenſis. *Briſ.* iii. p. 314. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 396.

Friquet. *Buf.* iv. p. 389. t. 29. f. 2.

Le Hambouvreux. *Buf.* iv. p. 398.

Hamburg Tree Creeper. *Albin.* iii. t. 24.

Hamburg Groſbeak. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 149. 64.

Tree *or* Mountain Finch. *Br. Zool.* N° 128.—*Ib.* fol. 109. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 246. *Will. Angl.* p. 252. t. 25. *Albin.* iii. t. 66. *Edw.* t. 269. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* ii. t. 78. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 252. 2.—*Sup.* p. 163. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 216. *Don. Br. Birds,* iv. t. 83.

This

This ſpecies is rather leſs than the Houſe Sparrow; length five inches and a half. Bill black; irides greyiſh hazel. The head and nape cheſnut; chin black; a ſpot of the ſame colour behind the eye; the upper parts of the body rufous-brown, ſpotted with black, inclining to greeniſh towards the rump; ſides of the neck, the breaſt, and under parts, duſky white; wing coverts rufous, edged with black, and croſſed with two bars of white; the greater coverts black, with ferruginous edges; quills blackiſh, with rufous edges; tail even at the end; colour rufous-brown; legs pale yellow.

The female wants the black marks on the throat and ears, and the colours are duller.

The Tree Sparrow is much more local than the common ſpecies; it ſeems to be moſtly confined to Lancaſhire, Yorkſhire, and Lincolnſhire, and ſaid to be very plentiful in the laſt county, flying in large flocks in the winter ſeaſon, but has never been obſerved farther north.

It always makes its neſt in trees, which is ſaid to be compoſed of bents, and lined with feathers, and lays five eggs of a pale brown colour, with ſpots of a darker ſhade. Whether this bird is an inhabitant of the more ſouthern counties we have not been able to aſcertain.

SPARROW-WATER. Vide *Bunting-reed.*

SPARROW-WATER-LESSER. Vide *Warbler-ſedge.*

SPOONBILL. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill long, broad, flat, and thin, the end widening into a roundiſh form, not unlike a ſpoon.
Noſtrils ſmall, placed near the baſe.
Tongue ſmall and pointed.
Feet ſemipalmated.

SPOONBILL-WHITE.

Platalea leucorodia. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 231. 1. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 613. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 667. 1.
Platea, ſive Pelecanus. *Raii Syn.* p. 102. 1. *Will.* p. 212. t. 52. *Briſ.* v. p. 352. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 300.
La Spatule. *Buf.* vii. p. 448. t. 24.
Spoonbill, *or* Pelican. *Albin.* ii. t. 66. *Will. Angl.* p. 288. t. 5.
White Spoonbill. *Br. Zool. App.* t. 9. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 441. A.—*Sup.* p. 66. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 13. 1. *Oſt. Menag.* t. p. 61. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iv. t. 142. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 123. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 13.

Weight about three pounds and a half; length two feet eight inches.

The bill is near ſeven inches long, and three quarters of an inch broad in the narroweſt part; two inches towards the point in the largeſt part of

the ſpoon; colour black, ſometimes brown, with an orange-coloured ſpot near the tip of the upper mandible; it is alſo croſſed with ſeveral indentations and dotted protuberances; the irides in ſome grey, others reddiſh; the lore, and round the eyes and throat, the ſkin is bare and black. The whole plumage is white; ſometimes the quills are tipped with black; the legs are black, ſix inches long; thighs bare about half way; toes connected by a ſmall web, extending as far as the ſecond joint of the outer and firſt joint of the inner toe.

The Spoonbill is rarely met with in England. Mr. Pennant mentions that a flock of theſe birds migrated into the marches near Yarmouth in Norfolk in April 1774. We have alſo been aſſured it is ſometimes ſeen on the coaſt of Devonſhire in the winter. Is ſaid to build its neſt in high trees near to the ſea, and to lay three or four white eggs, powdered with a few pale red ſpots, about the ſize of that of a Hen.

SPRAT-LOON. Vide *Diver-ſpeckled.*

STANNEL. Vide *Keſtril.*

STARE. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſtrait, depreſſed.

Noſtrils guarded above with a prominent rim.

Tongue hard and cloven.

Toes, middle one united to the baſe of the outmoſt as far as the firſt joint.

STARE,

STARE, or STARLING.

Sturnus vulgaris. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 290. 1. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 801. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 321. 1. *Raii Syn.* p. 67. A. 1. *Will.* p. 144. t. 37. *Brif.* ii. p. 439. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 280.

L'Etourneau. *Buf.* iii. p. 176. t. 15.

Stare, *or* Starling. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 104. t. 46.—*Ib.* fol. t. P. 2. f. 1. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 331. A. *Will. Angl.* p. 196. t. 37. *Albin.* i. t. 40.—*Ib. Song Birds*, t. 3. p. 11. *Hayes, Br. Birds*, t. 32. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, ii. t. 56. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 2.—*Sup.* p. 137. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 195. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet*, p. 8.

Weight about three ounces; length eight inches and three quarters.

The bill is not quite an inch and a half long, bluiſh at the baſe, yellow at the point, and when opened the gape extends far back in the head; the noſtrils are ſurrounded by an oval prominent rim; irides hazel. The head, neck, and upper parts of the back are black, gloſſed with purple and green as viewed in different lights; the feathers on the neck are long, narrow, and pointed; the breaſt, lower part of the back, coverts of the wings, and rump, are black, ſhaded with dark green; the whole plumage, throat excepted, elegantly marked with ſmall ſpots, white on the breaſt, and yellowiſh brown on the head and back; the larger quill-feathers are duſky on the inner webs, and, except

the outer one, black on their exterior webs; the other quills are of a dark aſh-colour, bordered with green, and the whole edged with reddiſh brown; the tail is ſhort, compoſed of twelve feathers, much like thoſe of the wing; legs reddiſh brown.

This is a plentiful ſpecies; is found in almoſt every part of the old continent; many ſtay with us the whole year; but the vaſt flocks that are ſeen in ſevere winters probably migrate to this country in ſearch of food, and return northward in the ſpring. We have obſerved continued flights of theſe birds going weſtward into Devonſhire and Cornwall in hard weather, and return eaſtward as ſoon as the froſt breaks up. Their food is chiefly inſects, but in defect of theſe will eat grain. Great numbers are frequently taken in winter in our pigeon-houſes, where they rooſt for the ſake of warmth; but we believe rarely if ever ſuck the eggs of that bird, which has been attributed to them. It will, indeed, ſometimes build in ſuch places, but more frequently in the hole of a tree, and ſometimes in an old building. The neſt is made of dry graſs, on which it lays four or five light-blue eggs, about one dram three quarters in weight. The natural notes of this bird are a ſhrill whiſtle and a chattering noiſe; but in confinement, where it becomes very docile, is taught to imitate the human voice, and to whiſtle tunes.

The flight of the Stare is not undulated, but ſmooth and even, and it walks or runs upon the ground

ground like the Wagtail or Lark genus, and is rarely obſerved to hop like the Thruſh.

In the north of England it is called Chepſter, or Chep-Starling.

STEINGAL, or STONEGALL. Vide *Keſtril.*

STINT. Vide *Purre.*

STONE-CHAT, or STONE-CHATTER.

Motacilla rubicola. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 332. 17. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 969.

Rubetra. *Briſ.* iii. p. 428. 25. t. 23. f. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 429.

Sylvia Rubicola. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 523. 49.

Œnanthe, noſtra tertia. *Raii Syn.* p. 76. A. 4. *Will.* p. 169. t. 41.

Traquet. *Buf.* v. p. 215. t. 13.

Stone chatter, Stone Smich, Moor-titling. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 159.—*Ib.* fol. 103. t. S. 2. f. 5. 6. *Will. Angl.* p. 235. t. 41. *Albin.* i. t. 52. *Hayes, Br. Birds,* t. 39. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 448. 46. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iii. t. 108. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 239. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 9. *Don. Br. Birds,* iv. t. 92.

PROVINCIAL.

Stone-ſmith. Blacky-top.

This ſpecies of Warbler weighs about five drams; length five inches and a quarter.

The bill is black, broad at the baſe, and beſet

with briſtles; irides duſky. The head and throat black; on each ſide the neck is a large white ſpot; the feathers on the back are black, edged with tawny; the lower part of the rump and tail coverts white, in ſome ſpotted; the breaſt is of a deep ruſt-colour; belly lighter; quill-feathers duſky; the leſſer ones edged on their exterior webs with bright ruſt-colour; the coverts of the wings black, ſlightly tipped and edged with ruſty brown, except ſome of the larger ſeries next the body, which are of a pure white, making a large conſpicuous ſpot on the wing; the tail is black, ſlightly tipped and edged with pale brown; legs black.

Male birds of the firſt year have the black feathers on the head mixed with rufous.

The female has no black on the head, but is of the ſame colour as the back, which is lighter than that part in the male; on the throat is an obſcure duſky ſpot; the white on the rump is alſo wanting, but it poſſeſſes that mark on the wings.

The Stone-chat has much the habits of the Whinchat, frequenting commons and furzy places, where they ſit upon the uppermoſt ſprays, and dart at every fly that paſſes, frequently returning to the ſame place again, like the Flycatcher, to which they ſeem as nearly allied as the Gold Finch or Pied Flycatcher, inſects and worms being their only food. This bird ſeems to be more general than the other ſpecies; it remains with us the whole year, and is one of the firſt birds that makes its neſt in the ſpring.

ſpring. We have frequently found it with eggs before the middle of April.

The neſt is placed on or very near the ground, at the bottom of a furze, or ſome other buſh; is compoſed of moſs and bents, lined with hair, and ſometimes mixed with ſmall feathers. The eggs are five in number, of a blue colour, with ſmall rufous ſpots at the larger end, which in ſome are faint, in which caſe it is ſcarcely to be known from thoſe of the Whinchat; their weight is about thirty grains.

It is probable this ſpecies quits its uſual place of abode, the dreary moors and furzy commons, in very ſevere weather, as we have obſerved in ſome of the moſt temperate parts of England, Devonſhire and Cornwall; for, on the fall of a conſiderable quantity of ſnow, not one was to be ſeen where many were the day before; nor did they return for ſome time after the ſnow was melted. It is hardly poſſible they ſhould quit the kingdom in the middle of winter; and yet none were to be ſeen any where about that country.

It is likely a partial migration takes place in autumn, as we do not ſee ſo many in winter as in ſummer. In the early part of the ſpring it ſings very prettily, ſpringing into the air, and ſuſpending itſelf ſome time on wing. But as it breeds ſo early its ſong is of ſhort duration, as few birds ſing after their young are hatched.

When the young leave the neſt the old birds are

extremely clamorous and bold, and are as artful in enticing any one from their young as they are in concealing their neſt.

STONE-RUNNER. Many of the Sandpipers ſo called.

STONE-SMITH, or SMICH. Vide *Stone-chat.*

STORK.

Ardea Ciconia. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 235. 7. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 622. *Raii Syn.* p. 97. A. 1. *Will.* p. 210. t. 52. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 676. 9. *Briſ.* v. p. 365. 2. t. 32.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 305.

Cicogne blanche. *Buf.* vii. p. 253. t. 12.

White Stork. *Arct. Zool.* p. 455. C. *Will. Angl.* p. 286. t. 52. *Albin.* ii. t. 64. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 47.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 234. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iv. t. 144. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 125.

A ſpecies of Heron, about the ſize of a Turkey; length three feet three inches. The bill is ſeven inches three quarters long, of a fine red colour. The plumage is wholly white, except ſome of the ſcapulars, the greater coverts, and quill-feathers, which are black; the orbits of the eyes are bare and blackiſh; the ſkin, legs, and bare part of the thighs, are red.

The ſexes are alike.

This bird is rarely met with in England. Several inſtances, however, are on record; one was killed at Saliſbury in February 1790.

Vaſt

Vaſt numbers reſort to ſome parts of Holland to breed, and even as far north as Ruſſia, and depart in autumn ſouthward to winter in Egypt and other warmer climates. In moſt countries the inhabitants hold them in great veneration, probably from their property of deſtroying reptiles, on which they feed. They provide boxes for them on the tops of their houſes. In theſe places the Stork is ſo bold as to walk the ſtreets without fear. It makes a large neſt of ſticks, and lays from two to four eggs, about the ſize of that of a Gooſe, of a dirty yellowiſh white.

STORM-COCK. Vide *Petrel-ſtormy*.

STORM-FINCH. Vide *Petrel-ſtormy*.

SULA. Vide *Gannet*.

SWALLOW. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſhort, broad at the baſe, the point ſmall, and a little bending.
Noſtrils open.
Tongue ſhort, broad, cloven.
Tail forked; wings long.
Toes, three forward, one behind.

SWALLOW-CAR. Vide *Tern-black*.

SWALLOW-CHIMNEY.

Hirundo ruſtica. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 343. 1. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 1015. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 572. 1.

Hirundo domeſtica. *Raii Syn.* p. 71. A. 1.

Will. p. 155. t. 39. *Brif.* ii. p. 486. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 294.

Hirondelle de cheminée. *Buf.* vi. p. 591. t. 25. f. 1.

Chimney, *or* Common Swallow. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 168. t. 58.—*Ib.* fol. 96. *Will. Angl.* p. 212. t. 39. *Albin.* i. t. 45. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 330. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 561.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 192. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iii. t. 123. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 251. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 13.

This ſpecies weighs between five and ſix drams; length ſix inches and a half. Bill black; irides hazel. Forehead and chin ferruginous red; crown of the head and the whole upper parts black, gloſſed with purpliſh blue; breaſt and belly duſky white; the tail is much forked; the two middle feathers plain, the reſt marked on their inner webs, near the end, with an oval white ſpot; legs duſky.

The female has not the exterior feathers of the tail ſo long as in the other ſex.

The Swallow ſeems to be known in moſt parts of the world. In England it is a very common bird, coming to us in the ſpring, and departing in September to more mild climates, and is ſaid to winter in Senegal, and probably many other warm countries. It has taken the name of Chimney Swallow with us on account of breeding in our chimnies. In ſome countries it makes its neſt againſt rocks; with us it is not unuſual to find the neſt in outhouſes, upon the beams or rafters.

The

The neſt is made of mud plaſtered together and lined with feathers, and is open at top. The eggs are four or five in number, white, ſpeckled with ruſty red, weighing about thirty grains.

The food of this bird, as of the whole genus, is winged inſects, in catching which it is extremely dexterous; and, conſidering the velocity of its flight, the ſight muſt be incomparably quick. It makes its firſt appearance with us in April, ſometimes as early as the firſt week, if the weather is mild; and it ſometimes happens that after their arrival a long eaſterly wind prevails, which ſo benumbs the inſect tribe, that thouſands die for want of food. We recollect as late as the ninth of May the Swallows on a ſudden diſappeared from all the neighbouring villages around. The thermometer was at 42, and we were at a loſs to conceive what was become of theſe birds, which a day or two before were ſeen in abundance. But by chance we diſcovered hundreds collected together in a valley cloſe to the ſea ſide, at a large pool which was well ſheltered. Here they ſeem to have found ſome ſpecies of fly, though ſcarce ſufficient to ſupport life; for many were ſo exhauſted that after a ſhort time on wing were obliged to pitch on the ſandy ſhore.

Why it ſhould be neceſſary to account for the loſs of this tribe of birds in the winter, by making them to immerſe during that ſeaſon, is extraordinary, when at the ſame time no doubts have been entertained of the migration of other birds, whoſe powers

powers on wing are far inferior. And yet there have not been wanting perſons who have declared they have ſeen them drawn up in nets, and reſtored from their benumbed ſtate. Others are ſaid to lay torpid in cliffs, hollow trees, and ſuch places: but even this more probable account is to be doubted, except perhaps with reſpect to a few of the latter broods, which had not ſtrength to undertake ſo long a flight. If we calculate the velocity of this bird on wing, and that it can and does ſuſpend itſelf in the air for fourteen or ſixteen hours together in ſearch of food, it cannot fly over a leſs ſpace than between two and three hundred miles in that time. We have frequently obſerved upon the downs Swallows follow, and repeatedly fly round with great eaſe, a horſe in a full trot, at a rate not leſs than ten miles an hour, in order to pick up the flies rouſed from the graſs by the motion of his feet.

It is certain, however, ſome few are ſeen in the winter months before Chriſtmas, although they had all diſappeared long before.

For further remarks we refer our readers to the *Hiſtory of the Martin.*

SWALLOW-SEA. Vide *Tern-common.*

SWALLOW-SEA-LESSER. Vide *Tern-leſſer.*

SWAN-WHISTLING, or WILD SWAN.

Anas Cygnus (ferus). *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 194. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 501. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 833. 1.

Cygnus ferus. *Brif.* vi. p. 292. 12. t. 28.—*Ib.* 8vo.

8vo ii. p. 439. *Raii Syn.* p. 136. A. 2. *Will.* p. 272. t. 69.

Cygne ſauvage. *Buf.* ix. p. 3.

Wild Swan. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 264.—*Ib.* fol. 149. t. Addend. *Will. Angl.* p. 356. t. 69. *Edw.* t. 150.

Whiſtling Swan. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 469.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 75. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 433.—*Sup.* p. 272. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vii. t. 236. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 55. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 19.

PROVINCIAL.

Elk, *or* Hooper.

This is a very diſtinct ſpecies from the Common or Mute Swan, of which we ſhall take notice in this place merely to ſhew the difference; for as that bird is confined to a half-domeſticated ſtate, and is real property, it cannot claim a place amongſt the wild or native birds of this country.

The Whiſtling Swan is inferior in ſize to the other ſpecies; the weight from fifteen to twenty-five pounds; length four feet ten inches; breadth ſeven feet. The bill is between four and five inches in length, two-thirds of which is yellow from the baſe, and bare of feathers up to the eyes; the end part is black, running to an angle up the middle; irides of a very light yellow. The whole plumage is of a pure white; in ſome there are a few marks of

of faint ruſt-colour on the head; the tail conſiſts of twenty feathers; legs black.

The tame Swan is not only much ſuperior in weight, but is at once diſtinguiſhed by a large black callous knob on the baſe of the bill; but the more eſſential diſtinction is in the extraordinary convolution of the windpipe, peculiar to the Whiſtling Swan. This enters a large cavity in the breaſt-bone, to the depth of more than two inches; then returns and forms a junction with the lungs.

Dr. Latham has given a very excellent figure of this wonderful formation in an eſſay on the *tracheæ* of birds in the fourth volume of the *Linnæan Tranſactions*. This, which both ſexes poſſeſs, makes a material diſtinction in the two ſpecies. What peculiar uſe this is of, we are at a loſs to determine. The common Swan is ſeldom heard to make any noiſe, and that a very faint one; whereas this bird has a prodigious loud call that may be heard to a great diſtance, which it frequently utters as it is flying, and reſembles greatly that of the Cuckow.

Having killed one of this ſpecies out of a flock of ten or twelve, its companions flew round ſeveral times, making a moſt melancholy cry before they flew off. This put us in mind of the ſolemn dirge of the dying Swan deſcribed by the ancient poets, and may poſſibly have given riſe to thoſe accounts; only by them it is made to be ſung by the dying bird.

This ſpecies viſits the lakes of Scotland every

winter, but comes more ſouthward only in ſevere weather; ſome few are ſaid to breed in the Orkney iſles. It is found in all the northern countries, Iceland, Lapland, the deſerts of Tartary and Siberia, as far as Kamtſchatka; alſo in America; and not uncommon at Hudſon's Bay.

Is ſaid to lay only four eggs.

SWIFT.

Hirundo Apus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 344. 6. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 1020. *Raii Syn.* p. 72. A. 4. *Will.* p. 156. t. 39. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 582. 32. *Brif.* ii. p. 512. 15.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 301.

Le grand Martinet. *Buf.* vi. p. 643.

Swift. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 171. t. 57.—*Ib.* fol. 97. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 334. *Will. Angl.* p. 214. t. 39. *Albin.* ii. t. 55. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 584. 34. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iii. t. 126. *Walc. Syn.* t. 254. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 13.

PROVINCIAL.

Screech, or Screech Martin. Black Martin.

This ſpecies of Swallow is nearly an ounce in weight; length near eight inches; breadth about eighteen.

The bill is black; irides duſky. The whole plumage is black, except the chin, which is whitiſh; the wings are extremely long in proportion, and the legs ſo ſhort that it riſes from the ground with difficulty; the tail is forked; legs and toes black.

It

It has four toes, all placed forward. In this particular it deviates from one of the characters of the Swallow genus.

The Swift makes its appearance with us later than either of the other ſpecies; ſeldom is ſeen till May; frequents ſteeples, towers, and other lofty buildings, in the holes of which it makes its neſt; but will ſometimes build under the tiles of houſes and barns. The neſt is made of dried graſs, lined with feathers, which the birds collect on wing, ſweeping it off the ground in a dexterous manner; for it rarely alights on the ground for any purpoſe. Like the Swallow, it ſips the water as it ſkims over the ſurface, and at the ſame time picks up flies therefrom. It lays only two white eggs, of an oblong ſhape, larger than that of the Swallow; and while the female is ſitting the male is continually flying to and from the ſpot, making a ſcreeching noiſe, which is the only note it has. At night both ſit upon the neſt, or at leaſt rooſt in the ſame hole.

In very warm weather theſe birds ſoar to a great height, but in cold or moiſt weather fly low in ſearch of flies and other winged inſects, which at that time cannot aſcend. By the middle of Auguſt theſe wholly diſappear, which is a month before the other ſpecies.

It is ſaid to inhabit the greater part of the old continent, and has been found in ſome parts of America, and at the Cape of Good Hope.

SWINE-PIPE. Vide *Redwing*.

T.

TARROCK. Vide *Gull-Tarrock.*

TEAL.

Anas Crecca. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 204. 33. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 532. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 872. 100.

Querquedula ſecunda Aldr. *Raii Syn.* p. 147. A. 6.—*Ib.* 192. 14.—*Ib.* 148. 9. (fem.) *Will.* p. 290. t. 74.

Querquedula minor. *Briſ.* vi. p. 436. 32. t. 40. f. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 475.

Petite Sarcelle. *Buf.* ix. p. 265. t. 17, 18.

Common Teal. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 290.—*Ib.* fol. t. Addend. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 577. P. *Will. Angl.* p. 6. t. 74. *Albin.* i. t. 100. *Hayes, Br. Birds,* t. 29. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 551. 88.—*Sup.* p. 276. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vii. t. 260. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 76. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 21.

VAR.

Anas Circia. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 204. 34. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 533. *Raii Syn.* p. 148. 7. *Will.* p. 291. t. 76.

Querquedula œſtiva. *Briſ.* vi. p. 445. 33.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 477.

Sarcelle

Sarcelle d'été. *Buf.* ix. p. 268.
Anas Balbul. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 443. 124?
Summer Teal. *Will. Angl.* p. 378. t. 76. *Albin.* ii. t. 103, 104. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 552. 89.

This ſpecies of Duck weighs about twelve ounces; length fourteen inches and a half. The bill is black; irides light hazel. Head and neck bay; on the ſide of the head a green patch paſſing backwards, bordered beneath with a whitiſh line; the lower part of the hind neck, upper part of the back, and part of the ſcapulars, as well as the ſides of the body, a mixture of black and white in fine undulated lines; lower part of the neck before and breaſt whitiſh, marked with roundiſh ſpots of black; belly of the ſame colour, without ſpots; vent black, bounded with buff-colour; wing coverts brown; quills duſky; ſome of the ſecondaries wholly black, and others gloſſy green, on their outer webs, forming a ſpeculum on the wing; the coverts immediately over theſe are tipt with white; the tail is cuneiform, conſiſting of ſixteen brown feathers, edged with whitiſh; legs duſky brown.

The female has the head, neck, back, and ſides of the body, brown, the feathers more or leſs edged with whitiſh; belly and vent white; ſpeculum in the wing like the male.

The male of this ſpecies has a bony labyrinth in the lower part of the windpipe. The Teal is the ſmalleſt of the Duck tribe. It comes to us in winter, and

and frequents our freſh waters in ſmall flocks. Many are caught in the decoys; ſome few breed with us.

Mr. White, in his *Natural Hiſtory of Selborne*, mentions young Teal having been taken on the verge of a pond in Wolmer Foreſt.

It is alſo ſaid to breed in the moſſes about Carliſle; and we are informed they have been known to breed in confinement.

The neſt is not uncommon in France. It is made of ruſhes lined with down, placed on the ſide of a pond ſo as to riſe or fall with the water. The eggs are about the ſize of thoſe of a Pigeon, of a dirty white, ſpotted with brown. This bird, like moſt of the Duck tribe, is ſubject to variety, which has occaſioned it to be made into two or three ſpecies, to one of which has been given the name of Summer Teal.

TEAL-SUMMER. Vide *Teal* and *Garganey*.

TERN. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſtrait, ſlender, ſharp-pointed.
Noſtrils linear.
Tongue ſlender, ſharp.
Wings very long.
Tail forked.
Feet ſmall, webbed.
Back toe ſmall.

TERN-BLACK.

Sterna fissipes. *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 228. 7. *Gmel. Syst.* ii. p. 610. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 810. 23.

Sterna nigra. *Brisson.* vi. p. 211. 4.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 417.

Larus niger Gesneri. *Raii Syn.* p. 131. A. 3. *Will.* p. 269.

Larus niger fidipes alis longioribus Aldr. *Raii Syn.* p. 131. 4. *Will.* p. 270. v. t. 68.

Larus minor, fidipes nostras. *Raii Syn.* p. 132. A. 6. *Will.* p. 270. iv.

Hirondelle de mer noire, *ou* l'Epouventail. *Buf.* viii. p. 341.

Black Tern. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 256.—*Ib.* fol. 145. t. L*. 1. f. 1. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 450. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 366. 22.—*Sup.* p. 267. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vi. t. 206. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 122. *Don. Br. Birds*, iv. t. 74.

PROVINCIAL.

Cloven-footed Gull. Scare-Crow.

This species is less than the Common Tern; weight about two ounces and three quarters; length ten inches.

Bill black; irides dusky. Forehead, sides of the head beneath the eyes, throat, and fore part of the neck, white; the rest of the head, back of the neck, and under part of the body, black; back, wings, and tail, deep ash-colour; vent and under tail coverts

verts white; the tail is leſs forked than in either of the other ſpecies; the outer feathers edged with white; legs dull red, the webs much indented or ſemipalmated.

In ſome the forehead and fore part of the neck are mottled with black; and as moſt authors have omitted, or at leaſt have not made mention of any white on the forehead, ſuch is probably another variety.

The female has no white about the head.

The Black Tern has all the actions and manners of the other ſpecies, but ſeems to prefer freſh-water fiſh and inſects to marine. It breeds on the verge of pools in ſwampy places, and never, that we could trace, on the ſea-ſhore, but frequently remote from the ſea. It is found on the fenny parts of Lincolnſhire and Cambridgeſhire, and is called at this laſt place Car-Swallow. Is plentiful about the reedy pools on Romney Marſh in Kent, where they firſt appear the latter end of April or beginning of May, and breed in the ſedgy places on the verge of the pools; and though very near the ſea is rarely ſeen on the ſhores till after the breeding ſeaſon, and then not commonly. It lays three or four light olive-brown eggs, blotched and ſpotted with brown and black, about the ſize of thoſe of the Magpie.

On the ſea-ſhore that bounds the above extenſive marſh all the other ſpecies are found during the incubating ſeaſon.

TERN-BROWN.

Sterna obſcura. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p.608. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 810. 25.

Sterna fuſca. *Raii Syn.* p. 131. A. 15. *Will.* p. 268. VIII.

Brown Tern. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 253.—*Ib.* fol. 143. *Will. Angl.* p. 352. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 368. 23.

This we believe to be no other than the young of the Common Tern, having ſeen them in the plumage deſcribed by Ray and Willughby, and copied by various authors ſince. The head is black; wings partly brown and aſh-colour; the reſt of the plumage above brown, beneath white; the tail not forked.

Mr. Pennant has placed this amongſt his Gulls, no doubt from its not having a forked tail; but he expreſſes a ſuſpicion that it is the young of the Greater Tern. Dr. Latham has done the ſame.

TERN-COMMON.

Sterna Hirundo. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 227. 2. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 606. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 807. 15.

Hirundo marina. *Raii Syn.* p. 131. A. 1. *Will.* p. 268. t. 68.

Sterna major. *Brif.* vi. p. 203. 1. t. 19. f. 1.—

—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 415.

La grande Hirondelle de mer. *Buf.* viii. p. 331. t. 27.

Sea Swallow. *Albin.* ii. t. 88. *Will. Angl.* p. 352.

Common,

Common, *or* Greater Tern. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 254. t. 90.—*Ib.* fol. 144. t. L*. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 361. 14. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vi. t. 204. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 119. *Don. Br. Birds*, i. t. 23. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 18.

PROVINCIAL.

Gull-Teazer.

The weight of this ſpecies is about four ounces and a quarter; length fourteen inches. Bill two inches and a half long, of a crimſon colour, black at the end, and very ſharp-pointed; irides duſky. The top of the head, taking in the eyes and nape, black; beneath the eyes, and from thence to the noſtrils, the neck, and all the under parts, white; the back and wings are aſh-colour; quills grey; the outer ones darkeſt, ſhafts white; tail much forked, and white, except the outer web of the exterior feather, which is black; legs crimſon; claws black.

Of the four ſpecies of Terns which viſit this country in ſpring, this is the moſt plentiful. It frequents our flat, ſandy, or ſhingly ſhores, preferring the latter; amongſt which it lays three or four eggs, without any neſt. Theſe are about the ſize of a Pigeon's, of an olivaceous brown, blotched and ſpotted with duſky.

It is found in great abundance on part of the

Suſſex and Kentiſh coaſts, particularly about Winchelſea, and from thence to Dungeneſs; is a noiſy, reſtleſs bird, conſtantly on wing in ſearch of inſects and ſmall fiſh, after which it darts into the water with great force, ſeizes, and inſtantly returns; for though it is web-footed is never ſeen to ſwim or dive. It is commonly known by the name of Sea Swallow, from its actions on wing being ſimilar to that bird. On the ſouth coaſt of Devonſhire is called Gull-teazer, as it is frequently ſeen to purſue and perſecute the leſſer Gulls till they diſgorge, which it dexterouſly catches before it reaches the water. Whether this property is common to the other ſpecies we have not been able to aſcertain; but in general their manners and habits are very ſimilar; none of which have ever been obſerved to ſettle on the water. This is ſometimes, on its firſt arrival, found ſkimming over freſh-water rivers and lakes for a few days; but we do not find they breed in ſuch places in England. It is found in moſt of the northern parts of Europe during the breeding ſeaſon, even as far as Greenland and Spitzbergen, as well as North America, where in New England it is called Mackarel Gull; and at Hudſon's Bay is known by the name of Black-head. Mr. Pennant calls it the Greater Tern. The young birds are mottled with brown and white, and are moſt probably the Brown Tern deſcribed by Ray and other ornithologiſts.

TERN-GREATER. Vide *Tern-common.*

TERN-LESSER.

Sterna minuta. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 228. 4. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 608. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 809. 19.

Sterna minor. *Brif.* vi. p. 206. 2. t. 19. f. 2. —*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 416.

Larus piſcator. *Raii Syn.* p. 131. A. 2. *Will.* p. 269. II.

La petite Hirondelle de mer. *Buf.* viii. p. 337.

Leſſer Sea Swallow. *Albin,* ii. t. 90. *Will. Angl.* p. 353. t. 68.

Leſſer Tern. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 255. t. 90.—*Ib.* fol. 144. t. L. 2. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 449. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 364. 18. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vi. t. 205. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 121. *Don. Br. Birds,* iv. t. 96. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 18.

PROVINCIAL.

Richel-bird.

This is the ſmalleſt of the tribe, meaſuring about eight inches and a half in length; weight about two ounces. Bill yellow, tipped with black; irides duſky. The forehead is white; the reſt of the head above and the nape black; from the bill to the eye a black ſtreak; the ſides of the head beneath the eyes, the neck, and all the under parts, pure white; the back, ſcapulars, and wings, pale grey, darkeſt on the quills; tail white; legs yellow.

This elegant little ſpecies has all the habits of the

Common Tern, and breeds in the ſame places, but is far leſs numerous. We have with no ſmall difficulty found their eggs amongſt the ſhingle, which were always two in number, placed in a ſmall depreſſion, without any neſt; they are about the ſize of thoſe of the Black Tern, of a very pale brown, ſpotted all over with cinereous and duſky, but not ſo pointed as the eggs of that bird.

What has been ſaid of the manners and habits of the Common Tern will equally anſwer for this; to that ſpecies therefore we refer our reader. It is not, however, always found with that bird, as this is ſometimes found to breed where the other is not.

TERN-SANDWICH.

Sterna cantiaca. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 606.

Sterna Boyſii. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 806. 10.

Sandwich Tern. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 356. 9.—*Sup.* p. 266. *Boys, Sandwich*, t. p. 851. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vi. t. 203. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 120. *Don. Br. Birds*, v. t. 120.

VAR.

La Guifette. *Buf.* viii. p. 339.

Cloven-footed Gull. *Albin.* ii. t. 82?

Sterna nævia. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 228. 5. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 609. *Briſ.* vi. p. 216. 6. t. 20. f. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 418.

Kamtſchatkan Tern. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 525. A. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 358. 9. var. A.

This

This is the largeſt of the Britiſh ſpecies; length about eighteen inches.

The bill is black; irides duſky. The upper part of the head and nape, taking in the eyes, is black; the reſt of the head, neck, under parts of the body, and tail, white; back, ſcapulars, and wings, cinereous-grey; the firſt five or ſix prime quills are tipped with black; the inner webs more or leſs white towards the baſe; tail conſiderably forked; the outer feathers daſhed with cinereous on the exterior webs; legs duſky, with a tinge of red.

Young birds not maturely feathered are more or leſs clouded with brown on the upper parts of the body and wings, and the head ſpotted with white.

This bird was firſt noticed by Mr. Boys of Sandwich, where it is not uncommon, and communicated to Dr. Latham, who firſt gave it to the world. It does not appear to be ſo plentiful as either of the other ſpecies, for in a whole ſummer's reſidence on the coaſt of Suſſex and Kent, where the others are in plenty, we were not able to procure more than two ſpecimens; nor could we ever find where it bred. It comes to us and retires about the ſame time as the others, and has no doubt been confounded for the Common Tern, to which it bears very great reſemblance, except in ſize, and in the colour of the bill and legs; the bill of this is alſo much ſtronger, the legs much longer, and the tail not ſo much forked. It has, however, all the manners and habits of the common ſpecies, as far

as we have been able to collect. We are informed it breeds on the Sandwich coaſt, but have never with certainty heard of its eggs being found. We were favoured with an egg ſaid to belong to this bird from Mr. Lewin, and have ſeen another from the ſame gentleman in the cabinet of Dr. Latham; both of which appear in ſize and colour to be that of the Common Tern.

THROSTLE.

Turdus Muſicus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 292. 2. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 809. *Raii Syn.* p. 64. A. 2. *Will.* p. 138. t. 37. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 327.

Turdus minor. *Brif.* ii. p. 205. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 214.

La Grive. *Buf.* iii. p. 280.

Throſtle, Mavis, *or* Song Thruſh. *Will. Angl.* p. 188. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 107.—*Ib.* fol. 91. t. P. f. 2. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 342. C. *Albin.* i. t. 34.—*Ib. Song Birds*, t. 2. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, ii. t. 58. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 18. 2.—*Sup.* p. 139. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 198. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 10.

This common ſpecies of Thruſh weighs about three ounces; length nine inches. The bill is nearly an inch long, duſky, the under mandible yellowiſh at the baſe; irides hazel. The head and whole upper parts are of a yellowiſh brown, with a few obſcure duſky lines on the former; the throat, neck, and ſides, yellowiſh; breaſt and belly white, elegantly

elegantly ſpotted on the former with triangular duſky ſpots, ſomewhat reſembling arrow-heads pointing upwards; the under coverts of the wings dull orange-yellow; legs light brown.

This well-known bird is admired by every one for its ſong. Every wood and grove re-echoes with its melodious notes in the ſpring, frequently beginning its tuneful lays as early as February if the weather is mild, contending with the Miſſel in its love-ſtrained notes. As the ſong is a prelude to incubation, ſo this ſpecies makes its neſt in March, compoſed of dried graſs and green moſs externally, and plaſtered within with rotten wood mixed with cowdung or clay, which is ſo compact as to hold water, and ſometimes proves fatal to their eggs, for in a rainy ſeaſon we have often found it full. It lays four or five blue eggs, ſpotted with black at the larger end; their weight from eighty to ninety grains. The neſt is placed ſometimes on a ſtool or ſtump of a tree, very near the ground, or againſt the ſide of a tree, and frequently in a hedge or ſolitary buſh.

The Throſtle remains in England the whole year, but is ſuppoſed to quit the more northern parts in winter. It is not, however, gregarious with us at any time, although it has been obſerved to paſs through Livonia, Courland, and Pruſſia, together with the Miſſel and Fieldfares, in prodigious quantities about Michaelmas, in their flight to the Alps.

Is

Is ſaid to be migratory in France, viſiting Burgundy when the grapes are ripe, and doing great damage to the vineyards.

In various parts of England is known by the names of Song Thruſh, Mavis, and Greybird.

A ſpecies of Thruſh has been mentioned under the denomination of Heath Throſtle; is ſaid to have the breaſt darker and the tail ſhorter than this bird; but we have not ſufficient grounds to believe it is diſtinct from this.

The food of the Throſtle is inſects and berries of various kinds; but it is particularly fond of ſhelled ſnails, eſpecially the *Helix nemoralis*, which it breaks by reiterated ſtrokes againſt ſome ſtone. It is not uncommon to find a great quantity of fragment ſhells together, as if brought to one particular ſtone for that purpoſe.

THROSTLE-COCK. Vide *Thruſh-miſſel.*

THRUSH. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill nearly ſtrait, but bending a little towards the point, and ſlightly notched near the end of the upper mandible.

Noſtrils oval, naked.

Tongue ſlightly jagged at the end.

Mouth furniſhed with a few ſlender hairs at the corners.

Toes, the middle one connected to the outer one as far as the firſt joint.

THRUSH-GOLDEN. Vide *Oriole.*

THRUSH-HOLM. Vide *Thruſh-miſſel.*

THRUSH-MISSEL.

Turdus viſcivorus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 291. 1. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 806. *Raii Syn.* p. 64. A. 1. *Will.* p. 137. t. 36. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 326. 1.

Turdus major. *Brif.* ii. p. 200. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 213.

La Draine. *Buf.* iii. p. 295. t. 19. f. 1.

Miſſel Thruſh. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 105.—*Ib.* fol. 90. t. P. f. 1. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 341. B. *Will. Angl.* p. 187. t. 36. *Albin.* i. t. 33. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* ii. t. 57. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 16. 1. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 197. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 10.

PROVINCIAL.

Throſtle-cock. Screech, or Shrietch Thruſh. Holm Thruſh. Miſſeltoe Thruſh.

This is the largeſt ſpecies of Thruſh; weight near five ounces; length eleven inches.

The bill is duſky; the baſe of the lower mandible yellowiſh; irides hazel. The whole upper parts of the bird are of a light brown, a little inclined to rufous on the rump; ſides of the head and throat yellowiſh white, ſpotted with brown; from thence to the vent white; the breaſt marked with triangular ſpots, belly and ſides with roundiſh ones of a duſky colour; the two largeſt ſeries of wing coverts

coverts are tipped with white; quills brown, dashed with cinereous on the outer webs; tail the same; the three or four outer feathers tipped with white, and the inner web of the exterior one almost white; legs are of a light colour, inclining to yellow.

There is very little difference in the plumage of the sexes, but the female is not quite so bright in colours.

The Missel Thrush is by no means plentiful in England, and seems to be less so in winter. It begins to sing in January, if the weather is mild, but ceases so soon as the thermometer sinks below 40 degrees. About the middle of March it makes a nest in the fork of some tree, especially such as are covered with white moss, particularly apple-trees; frequenting orchards more than any other place in the spring; and never builds in a bush. The nest is invariably made of white moss and coarse grass, wove together with wool, and lined with fine dry grass. The eggs are four or five, and rarely six, in number, of a flesh-colour, marked with deep and light rust-coloured spots; their weight something more than two drams.

The song of this bird is much louder and superior to that of the Throstle; frequently perching upon the uppermost branch of a tall tree, it sings while the female is making her nest, and during incubation; but becomes silent as soon as the young are hatched, and is no more heard till the beginning of the new year. If the young are taken,

its

its ſong continues as before; and if the female is deſtroyed, it continues in ſong the whole ſummer. This experiment we have tried upon this and ſeveral other ſong birds, and always found it invariable. The Miſſel is a very bold bird during the breeding ſeaſon, drives all others from the neighbourhood of its neſt, and will even attack the Magpie and Jay. Its food, like the other ſpecies, is inſects and berries, particularly that of the miſſeltoe, which has been ſuppoſed neceſſary to paſs through the body of this bird to make it vegetate. That the ſeed of the berry will propagate after paſſing the organs of digeſtion, is no more wonderful than that corn ſhould grow when voided whole by a horſe. But ſuch a preparation is no more neceſſary in the one than in the other, but may be conſidered as one of the methods Nature takes to diſperſe the ſeeds of various plants.

THRUSH-SAND. Vide *Owzel-water.*

THRUSH-SONG. Vide *Throſtle.*

THRUSH-WATER. Vide *Owzel-water.*

THRUSH-WIND. Vide *Redwing.*

TIDLEY. Vide *Wren.*

TIDLEY-GOLDFINCH. Vide *Wren-gold-creſted.*

TINKERSHIRE. Vide *Guillemot-fooliſh.*

TITLING. Vide *Warbler-hedge.*

TITMOUSE. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſtrait, a little compreſſed, ſtrong, hard, ſharp-pointed.

Noſtrils round, and covered with reflected briſtles.

Tongue truncated, the end terminated by three or four briſtles.

Toes divided to their origin; back-toe long and ſtrong.

TITMOUSE-BEARDED.

Parus biarmicus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 342. 12. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 1011. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 570. 23.

Parus barbatus. *Brif.* iii. p. 567. 12.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 468.

Le Meſange barbue, *ou* la Mouſtache. *Buf.* v. p. 518. t. 18.

Leaſt Butcher-bird. *Edw.* t. 55.

Bearded Titmouſe. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 167.—*Ib.* fol. 74. t. C. 2. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 428. H. *Albin.* i. t. 48. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 552. 20. —*Ib. Sup.* p. 190. *Don. Br. Birds*, i. t. 1. *Oſt. Menag.* p. 78. t. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iii. t. 122. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 148.

This very elegant ſpecies is about the ſize of the Blue Titmouſe, but, on account of the length of tail, is much longer, meaſuring about ſix inches and

and a quarter. The bill is near half an inch long, of an orange colour, differing ſomewhat from the reſt of the genus, being a little arcuated; the upper mandible longeſt; irides yellow. The head is pale aſh-colour; beneath the eye is a tuft of looſe black feathers, ending in a point downwards; the hind part of the neck and back light rufous-orange; ſcapulars whitiſh; throat white; breaſt cinereous fleſh-colour; belly, ſides, and thighs, like the back, but paler; vent black; quill-feathers duſky; the inner webs of the primores white; the ſecondaries edged, and thoſe next the body tipped with the ſame colour as the back; the tail is about three inches long, and very cuneiform, nearly the colour of the back; the three outer feathers more or leſs tipped with white; legs black.

The female differs in having no black mark under the eye or at the vent; the head is light ferruginous, ſpotted with black; between the bill and eye a duſky ſpot.

The hiſtory of this ſpecies is very little known, although it breeds with us, and continues the whole year. It is found in the marſhes amongſt the reeds between Erith and London, in Glouceſterſhire, and amongſt the great reedy tracks near Cowbit in Lancaſhire. We have alſo killed it near Winchelſea in Suſſex, amongſt the reeds cloſe to the ſea-ſhore, in the month of June; there were five together, doubtleſs the brood of that year. One of the young which we procured had its neſtling

feathers, much the colour of the female; but the feathers were of a looſer texture, as in all young birds. We took much pains to find the neſt, but without ſucceſs, unleſs it is ſo like that of the Reed Wren's as not to be diſtinguiſhed, as that bird bred in the ſame place, and many ſuch neſts were taken. Authors have differed with reſpect to the ſhape and compoſition of the neſt, as well as in the place of nidification; one making it the ſhape of a purſe ſuſpended to a branch of a willow; another gives it placed on the ground amongſt ſedge of a looſe texture, compoſed of the down of the reed intermixed with narrow leaves; and that it lays four eggs of a reddiſh white, ſpotted with brown; others have undoubtedly taken the neſt of the Reed Wren for it; ſo that no certain concluſion is to be drawn from theſe various accounts.

The Bearded Titmouſe does not appear to inhabit any other places but ſuch where reeds grow in abundance, where it no doubt makes its neſt; and on the ſeeds of which, as well as inſects, it feeds; and we may attribute this deſideratum in the natural hiſtory of this bird to the inacceſſible ſwampy places they frequent.

It has been by various authors ranked with the Butcher-bird or Shrike, and was called Leaſt Butcher-bird in a former edition of the *Britiſh Zoology*, but afterwards removed by that celebrated author Mr. Pennant into this genus.

TITMOUSE-BLUE.

Parus cæruleus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 341. 5. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 1008. *Raii Syn.* p. 74. A. 4. *Will.* p. 175. t. 43. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 566. 12. *Briſ.* iii. p. 544. 2.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 462.

La Meſange bleue. *Buf.* v. p. 413.

Blue Titmouſe. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 163. t. 57. f. 2.—*Ib.* fol. 114. t. W. f. 5. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 427. D. *Will. Angl.* p. 242. t. 43. *Albin.* i. t. 47. *Hayes, Br. Birds*, t. 38. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 543. 10. *Don. Br. Birds*, t. 57. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iii t. 120. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 245. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 10.

PROVINCIAL.

Tomtit. Nun. Hickmall.

Length about four inches and a half; weight three drams.

The bill is duſky; irides dark hazel. Forehead and cheeks white; that on the former inclines backwards, and forms a line round the crown of the head, which is of a fine blue; behind the circle of white is another of a deep blue, ſurrounding the head entirely, and joining the baſe of the under mandible, where it is nearly black; from the bill through the eye is a ſmall black line; the back is of a yellowiſh green; wings and tail blue; breaſt and belly yellow; legs lead-colour.

This bird would be much more admired for its beauty if it was leſs common. In winter it frequents houſes for the ſake of plunder; will devour fleſh greedily, whether freſh or putrid: and indeed is omnivorous. Is a conſtant attendant where horſe-fleſh is kept for hounds, as well as the farm-yard, being partial to oats, which it plucks out, and retiring to a neighbouring buſh fixes the grain between its claws, hammers it with the bill to break the huſk. In the ſummer, inſects are their chief food, in ſearch of which it plucks off a number of young buds from fruit and other trees. The neſt is always made in ſome hole either of a tree or wall, compoſed of moſs, lined with feathers and hair. The eggs are ſix or ſeven in number, rarely eight, white, ſpeckled with ruſt-colour at the larger end; their weight ſeventeen grains. It has been ſaid this bird will ſometimes lay as many as twenty eggs in the ſame neſt; but this is certainly an error, for in the great abundance of neſts we have ſeen with eggs and young, never more than eight were found. The female is tenacious of her neſt, and will often ſuffer herſelf to be taken rather than quit it, and will frequently return again after being taken out. Upon ſuch an occaſion it menaces the invader in a ſingular manner, hiſſing like a ſnake, erecting all its feathers, and uttering a noiſe like the ſpitting of a cat; and if handled bites ſeverely. It has no ſong, but makes a ſhrill note quickly repeated. It is found in every part of Europe.

TITMOUSE-COLE.

Parus ater. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 341. 7. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 1009. *Raii Syn.* p. 73. A. 2. *Will.* p. 175. t. 43. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 564. 8.

Parus atricapillus. *Briſ.* iii. p. 551. 5.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 464.

La petite Charbonniere. *Buf.* v. p. 400.

Colemouſe. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 164. t. 57. f. 3.—*Ib.* fol. 114. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 327. *Will. Angl.* p. 241. t. 43. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 540. 7. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iii. t. 180. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 246. *Don. Br. Birds,* iv. t. 79. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 10.

This ſpecies weighs about two drams and a quarter; length four inches and a quarter. The bill is duſky; irides hazel. Crown of the head gloſſy black, divided on the hind part with a white ſpot; the throat and underſide of the neck black; cheeks white; back, rump, and tail, of a bluiſh grey, inclining on the rump to a buff-colour; breaſt and belly of a yellowiſh white; the ſides more yellow; quill-feathers like the tail; the coverts of the ſecondaries, and the ſmaller coverts immediately above them, are tipped with white; legs lead colour.

As this bird has been conſidered by ſome naturaliſts to be the ſame as the Marſh Titmouſe, we ſhall remark that the head of this is invariably of a gloſſy black, that of the other is of a dull footy

black; the black under the chin extends much lower down in this, in both ſexes, than in the other ſpecies; the white mark on the head in this is never to be found in either ſex of the other; and the tail of this is nearly a quarter of an inch ſhorter.

It muſt alſo be obſerved, that in the numerous ſpecimens we have examined no white was ever to be found on the coverts of the wings in the Marſh Titmouſe, which is conſtantly met with in this. But in the young of this ſpecies, before the white ſpot is thrown out on the head, ſome white in the wings is viſible; in which ſtate a figure is given in the folio edition of the *Britiſh Zoology* for the Marſh Titmouſe.

Mr. Willughby has well defined the diſtinction of theſe birds. Dr. Latham ſeems to have doubted the diſtinction, and appears to be the more confirmed in the opinion from an error in Sepp. who has given a figure of each as male and female.

We can, however, with certainty refute this opinion from various opportunities of attending to the neſts of both ſpecies.

The neſt of this bird is placed in ſome hole, either in a wall or a tree; is compoſed of moſs and wool, lined with hair; the eggs are ſix or ſeven in number, leſs than thoſe of the Marſh Titmouſe, of the ſame colour, white ſpotted with ruſty red; but the ſpots are ſmaller and more numerous; their weight fourteen or fifteen grains.

The Colemouſe is not ſo plentiful a ſpecies as the Marſh, keeps more in woods, and ſeems to live entirely on inſects, as we have never been able to diſcover it partaking of fleſh or grain with the other ſpecies; its note is alſo different.

TITMOUSE-CRESTED.

Parus criſtatus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 340. 2. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 1005. *Raii Syn.* p. 74. 6. *Will.* p. 175. t. 43. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 567. 14. *Briſ.* iii. p. 558. 8.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 466.

La Meſange huppé. *Buf.* v. p. 447.

Creſted Titmouſe. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 427. F. *Will. Angl.* p. 242. t. 43. *Albin.* ii. t. 57. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 545. 12. *Don. Br. Birds*, ii. t. 26. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 250.

The weight of this ſpecies is about two drams and a half; length four inches three quarters. The bill is duſky; irides hazel. Forehead and crown white, prettily undulated with black lines; on the hind-head the feathers are very long and black, which the bird erects in form of a conic creſt; cheeks dirty white, ſpotted with black; a black ſtroke croſſes the cheek under the eye, which turns back in an acute angle under the ear, forming the letter V; behind that is a bed of white ſurrounding the cheeks, and bounded externally by a black edge, which forms a peak on the hind-head, and alſo joins the black on the throat and chin; the

back is greeniſh brown; breaſt and belly pale buff; wings and tail much like the back, but deeper coloured; legs bluiſh lead-colour.

The Creſted Titmouſe is a ſolitary retired ſpecies, inhabits only the gloomy foreſt, particularly thoſe which abound with evergreens. It has not been found in South Britain, but is not uncommon amongſt the large tracts of pines in the north of Scotland, particularly in the foreſt of Glenmoor, the property of the Duke of Gordon, from whence we have ſeen it. The eggs are ſaid to be white, with ſmall ſpots of red; the neſt we do not find to be deſcribed by any one.

Is ſaid to be found in Normandy, and in many parts between that and Sweden.

TITMOUSE-GREAT.

Parus major. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 341. 3. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 1006. *Raii Syn.* p. 73. A. 1. *Will.* p. 174. t. 43. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 562. 1. *Brif.* iii. p. 539. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 461.

La groſſe Meſange, *ou* Charbonniere. *Buf.* v. p. 392. t. 17.

Great Titmouſe, *or* Ox-eye. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 162. —*Ib.* fol. 113. t. W. f. 4. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 425. A. *Will. Angl.* p. 240. t. 43. *Albin.* i. t. 46. *Hayes, Br. Birds*, t. 38. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 536. 1. *Don. Br. Birds*, t. 69. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iii. t. 117. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 244. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 10.

PROVINCIAL.

PROVINCIAL.

Great Black-headed Tomtit. Blackcap.

This ſpecies weighs about ten drams; length five inches and three quarters. The bill is black; irides duſky. The head and throat black; cheeks white; back olive-green; the rump bluiſh grey; belly yellow, tinged with green, divided down the middle to the vent by a broad black liſt, moſt conſpicuous in the male; quill-feathers duſky; coverts bluiſh, the larger tipped with white; tail duſky; the outer feathers white on the exterior webs, the others margined with bluiſh grey; legs lead-colour.

The Great Titmouſe has all the habits of the Blue Titmouſe. The neſt is made of moſs, lined with hair, placed in the hole of a wall or tree. We once found it in the barrel of a garden pump. It lays ſometimes as many as eight eggs, but more commonly ſix, white, ſpotted with ruſt-colour, which are ſo exactly like thoſe of the Nuthatch as not to be diſtinguiſhed; their weight about thirty grains.

We have known this bird depoſit its eggs in the hole of a decayed tree upon the rotten wood, without the leaſt appearance of a neſt: probably the neſt had been deſtroyed juſt at the time the bird was compelled to lay, and had not time to make another.

The common note of this bird is a ſort of chat-

ter,

ter, but in the ſpring it aſſumes a greater variety, a ſhrill whiſtle, and a very ſingular noiſe, ſomething like the whetting of a ſaw; but theſe ceaſe with incubation.

It is a common ſpecies in almoſt every part of England, as well as throughout Europe; ſaid alſo to inhabit the Cape of Good Hope.

TITMOUSE-LONG-TAILED.

Parus caudatus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 342. 11. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 1010. *Raii Syn.* p. 74. A. 5. *Will.* p. 176. t. 43. *Ind. Orn.* ii p. 569. 20.

Parus longicaudatus. *Brif.* iii. p. 570. 13.— *Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 469.

La Meſange à longue queue. *Buf.* v. p. 437. t. 19.

Long-tailed Titmouſe. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 166. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 428. G. *Will. Angl.* p. 242. t. 43. *Albin.* ii. t. 57. f. 1. *Hayes, Br. Birds,* t. 33. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 550.— *Ib. Sup.* p. 190. *Don. Br. Birds,* t. 16. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iii. t. 121. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 249. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 10.

PROVINCIAL.

Huckmuck. Bottle-tom. Longtail-mag. Longtail-capon. Longtail-pie. Mumruffin.

This is the ſmalleſt of the tribe; the weight about two drams; length five inches and a quarter.

The

The bill is very ſhort and black; irides hazel, edges of the eyelids yellow. On the crown of the head is a white ſtreak ſurrounded by black, which, riſing at the baſe of the bill, paſſes over each eye, and joining behind the head forms a broad liſt down the back to the rump; the reſt of the plumage above is of a purpliſh hue; the ſides of the head, throat, and under part of the neck, white, mixed with grey; from that to the vent dull purpliſh; quill-feathers black, thoſe next the body edged with grey; coverts black; the tail conſiſts of twelve feathers of unequal length; the four middle ones are wholly black, the next has a ſmall white mark on the outer web near the point, the others tipped and obliquely marked with white on the exterior webs; the ſecond feathers from the middle are the longeſt, meaſuring three inches and a half; the outer feathers on each ſide only one inch and three quarters; the legs black. In ſome the whole upper part of the neck is black, the under parts greyiſh white, except on the ſides and vent, which are of a pale vinaceous colour; and acroſs the breaſt is an obſcure duſky band.

This very elegant and ſingular ſpecies is confined chiefly to the woods and thickets, where it makes a curious oval neſt in the fork of ſome buſh or branch of a tree. In this particular it deviates from the reſt of the claſs, which invariably build in ſome hole, the Bearded and Creſted Titmice perhaps excepted; but which remains to be diſcovered. The

neſt

neſt of this bird, however, is equally well ſecured, being made of white moſs and liverwort curiouſly and firmly wove together with wool, covered at the top, with only a ſmall hole on the ſide, and lined with a prodigious quantity of feathers. This ſingular fabric is a work of time, taking four or five weeks to complete it. Low ſituations ſeem to be its delight, eſpecially about ſuch trees and hedges as are covered with white moſs and lichen, amongſt which it moſt commonly places its neſt.

The egg is leſs than any Britiſh bird, except the Golden-creſted Wren, weighing about twelve grains; colour white, ſparingly marked with ſmall ruſt-coloured ſpots towards the larger end. We are frequently told this little creature will lay upwards of twenty eggs before it ſits; but we have never been able to find more than twelve, and more frequently only nine or ten. Even this is a ſurpriſing quantity of prolific matter to be produced from ſo ſmall a body in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time as ten days, equal to the weight of the bird. To ſupply this great expenditure of animal matter, as well as the ordinary excretion, a ſupply of food conſiderably more than its own weight in that time is abſolutely neceſſary.

Its food principally conſiſts of inſects and their *larvæ*, in ſearch of which it picks off the buds from the trees. After the young are fled they keep with the parent birds till the returning ſpring; are continually in motion in ſearch of food, ſhifting their quarters

quarters daily. When in motion it is always uttering a ſmall note, by which means they keep together.

TITMOUSE-MARSH.

Parus paluſtris. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 341. 8. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 1009. *Raii Syn.* p. 73. A. 3. *Will.* p. 175. t. 43. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 565. 9. *Briſ.* iii. p. 555. 7.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 465.

La Meſange de marais. *Buf.* v. p. 403.

Marſh Titmouſe, *or* Black-cap. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 165. t. 57. f. 4.—*Ib.* fol. 114. t. W. f. 3. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 427. E. *Will. Angl.* p. 241. t. 43. *Albin.* iii. t. 58. f. 1. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 541. 8.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 189. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iii. t. 119. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 247. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 10.

PROVINCIAL.

Little-black-headed Tomtit.

The length of this ſpecies is about four inches and a half; weight two drams and a half.

The bill is duſky; irides dark hazel. Crown of the head black, but not gloſſy; cheeks of a dirty white; chin black, in ſome ſpotted with white; the back of a ruſty grey; breaſt and belly of a light browniſh buff-colour; quills and tail bluiſh grey, lighteſt on their outer margins; legs lead-colour.

We muſt here again remark, that this ſpecies is not

not to be confounded with the Cole Titmouſe. If no other marks of diſtinction were wanting than the white on the back of the head and wing coverts, it would be ſufficient; but this is a larger bird, the colour on the back is not of that bluiſh caſt, and the tail is longer.

We ſhall, however, refer our reader to the hiſtory of that ſpecies, where we have more copiouſly defined the diſtinction.

The Marſh Titmouſe has more the habits of the Blue ſpecies, partaking with it of fleſh, and attending the oat-ricks. It appears partial to low wet ground, where old willow trees abound, in the holes of which it frequently makes its neſt. We have ſeen it artfully excavating the decayed part of that tree, carrying the chips in its bill to ſome diſtance, always working downwards, making the bottom for the reception of the neſt larger than the entrance. The neſt is compoſed of moſs and thiſtle-down, ſometimes a little wool, and lined with the down of the thiſtle. It lays five or ſix white eggs, ſpotted with ruſty red, moſtly at the larger end; their weight from nineteen to twenty-one grains.

We ſhall here remark, that all the ſpecies of Titmice, whoſe eggs are known, are ſimilar in colour, and only to be diſtinguiſhed from each other by ſize and weight. Thoſe of the Nuthatch, Creeper, Wren, Yellow Wren, Wood Wren, and Leſſer Pettychaps, all agree in their markings, and ſo like thoſe of the Titmice that it is ſcarce poſſible

to

to ſeparate them with certainty if once mixed together; and it is ſomewhat remarkable, all theſe birds breed in holes, or make a covered neſt.

This bird is not ſo common as the Great or Blue ſpecies, but more plentiful than the Cole-Mouſe. It is alſo found in many other parts of Europe, eſpecially in Sweden and Italy.

The notes of the three ſpecies with black heads are much alike, eſpecially that which is like the whetting of a ſaw, and the whiſtle made uſe of only in the ſpring; but the chatter is to be diſtinguiſhed.

TITMOUSE-WOOD. Vide *Wren-golden-creſted.*

TOMTIT. Vide *Titmouſe-blue.*

TOMTIT-BLACK-HEADED. Vide *Titmouſe-great* and *Marſh.*

TONEY-HOOP. Vide *Finch-bul.*

TOWWILLE. Vide *Sanderling.*

TREE-CLIMBER or CREEPER. Vide *Creeper* and *Sparrow-tree.*

TULIAC. Vide *Gull-ſkua.*

TURNSTONE.

Tringa Interpres. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 248. 4. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 671. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 738. 45.

Tringa Morinella. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 249. 6.

Morinellus marinus. *Raii Syn.* p. 112. A. 5. *Will.* p. 231. t. 58.

Arenaria. *Briſ.* v. p. 132. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 246.

Arenaria

Arenaria cinerea. *Brif.* v. p. 137. 2. t. 11. f. 2. —*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 247.

Le Tournepierre. *Buf.* viii. p. 150. t. 10.

Hebridal Sandpiper. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 200. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 382.

Turnſtone, *or* Sea Dotterel. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 199. —*Ib.* fol. 125. t. E. 2. f. 2. *Will. Angl.* p. 311. *Edw.* t. 141. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 188. 37. —*Sup.* p. 249. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* v. t. 179. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 153. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 15.

This ſpecies of Sandpiper is about the ſize of a Throſtle; length nine inches and a half; weight rather more than four ounces.

The bill is black and ſtrong, about an inch in length, and turns a little upwards; irides hazel. Forehead and chin white; acroſs the breaſt a broad band of black; the fore part of the neck black, joining to that on the breaſt, and encircling the upper part of the neck; a black ſtreak from the eyes, and another from the bill, meet in an angle at the collar on the ſide of the neck; above the eye a ſtreak of white, on the ears a ſpot of the ſame; the back part of the neck is white, mixed with brown, which paſſes down each ſide of the breaſt; the crown of the head, upper part of the back, and ſcapulars, is a mixture of black and ferruginous; the latter whitiſh on their exterior edges; leſſer wing coverts nearly the ſame, but lighter; lower part of the back under the ſcapulars white; quills duſky,

duſky, the ſecondaries tipped with white; the greater coverts edged with the ſame; the ſhafts of the primary quills white; belly, vent, and under tail coverts, white; upper tail coverts white, croſſed with a bar of black; tail black, tipped with white, except the middle feathers; legs orange.

The bird from which the above deſcription is taken was killed in September on the coaſt of South Wales; another in my collection, killed in Cornwall the beginning of Auguſt, has a faint collar round the neck, which, with the band on the breaſt, is duſky brown; the chin is white, but the whole head is brown, with duſky ſtreaks; the back and ſcapulars black, each feather deeply margined with light ferruginous; the exterior feather of the tail white on the outer web; legs light yellowiſh brown. This is undoubtedly a young bird.

The Turnſtone is ſubject to great variety in reſpect to the markings about the head and neck; but the black on the breaſt, and more or leſs round the neck, at once diſtinguiſh it from any other ſpecies.

In ſome the baſe half of the tail is white, and the quills next the body the ſame, as well as the baſe of the reſt, except the four firſt. In others the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, are wholly white.

This bird is ſometimes met with on the coaſt in ſmall flocks of five or ſix; probably the brood, which in moſt, if not in all, of this claſs conſiſts of

four young. It is not known to breed with us, but viſits ſome of our ſhores in Auguſt, and departs in the ſpring. It is ſaid to breed in Hudſon's Bay, makes a ſlight neſt on the dry ground, and lays four olive-coloured eggs, ſpotted with black. Departs from thence in September.

The name has been given it from its manner of turning up the ſtones in ſearch of marine inſects.

TURTLE. Vide *Dove-Turtle.*

TWINK. Vide *Finch-chaf.*

TWITE.

Fringilla montium. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 917. 68. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 459. 84.

Linaria montana. *Briſ.* iii. p. 145. 33.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 346. *Raii Syn.* p. 91. A. 4. *Will.* p. 191.

Mountain Linnet. *Br. Zool.* N° 133. t. 53.—*Ib.* fol. 111. *Will. Angl.* p. 261. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 380. C. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* ii. t. 86. *Lath. Syn.* iii. p. 307. 76. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 13.

This ſpecies of Finch is rather larger than the Linnet or Greater Redpole; length about ſix inches. The bill is yellowiſh, brown at the tip; irides hazel. The top of the head and rump red; upper parts duſky black, edged with rufous; beneath rufous white, with blackiſh ſpots on the throat; belly white.

In ſome the whole head is light rufous, ſtreaked

on

on the top with duſky; the back, ſcapulars, and wing coverts, dark rufous-brown, with paler edges; rump tinged with red; greater quills and tail duſky black, more or leſs edged with white on the exterior webs; upper part of the breaſt and ſides rufous-white, ſpotted and ſtreaked with dark rufous-brown; lower part of the breaſt, belly, and under tail coverts, white; tail forked; legs duſky. Like the Redpole, this bird is ſubject to much variety in reſpect to the red markings. Some are deſcribed to have the top of the head, breaſt, and rump, red. In its general appearance it is much like the female of that bird, but darker on the upper parts, as well as more rufous on the cheeks and throat; the red on the rump is never found in that bird.

The Twite is gregarious, accompanying the Linnet in large flights, and is taken about London together by the birdcatchers. A variety has been given as the Mountain Linnet; it has a twittering note, but has not been obſerved to ſing.

Dr. Latham favoured me with the neſt and eggs, which he received out of Yorkſhire.

The neſt is formed of moſs and roots of plants mixed with heath, and lined with finer heath and fibrous roots. The egg is the ſize of that of the Linnet, of a blue-white, faintly ſpotted with purpliſh-red at the larger end.

The female is ſaid to want the red mark on the rump, and may therefore be frequently miſtaken

for the common Linnet before it has thrown out the other red markings.

It is poſſibly found in many other parts of England in the winter ſeaſon, but not generally diſtinguiſhed from the Linnet.

V.

VELVET-RUNNER. Vide *Rail-water.*

W.

WAGEL.

Larus nævius. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 225. 5. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 598. *Brif.* vi. p. 167. 5. t. 15.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 406.

Wagellus Cornubienſium. *Raii Syn.* p. 130. A. 13. *Will.* p. 266. t. 66.

Larus marinus. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 814. N° 6. γ.

Le Goéland varié, Griſard. *Buf.* viii. p. 413. t. 33.

Wagel Gull. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 247. A. t. 88.—*Ib.* fol. ii. 422. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 453.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 70. *Will. Angl.* p. 349. t. 66. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 375. 6. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* vi. t. 209. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 111. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 18.

There

There is no bird which ſeems to have puzzled ornithologiſts more than this. Indeed all the Gull tribe are difficult to diſcriminate until they arrive at maturity, by reaſon of the various plumage they aſſume, and the length of time arriving to their full plumage; ſome not under three years. We have at this time a live Gull mottled brown and white, the ſize of the Herring Gull, which we have had near two years, and which is certainly that bird; and yet all the change perceived is, that it has now leſs brown on the head and neck. From theſe circumſtances no doubt the ſpecies have been multiplied; and as the Winter Gull has been proved to be no other than the Common Gull in its firſt feathers, and the Red-legged Gull the young of the Black-headed Gull; ſo we have no doubt but that the Wagel is no other than the Great Black-backed Gull. For a deſcription, therefore, we refer our readers to that bird, where the plumage of the young is deſcribed. Thoſe who wiſh to conſult other authors upon this head we refer to ſuch as we have here quoted.

WAGTAIL. A genus of birds, whoſe characters are,

Bill weak and ſlender, ſlightly notched at the end.
Tongue lacerated at the tip.
Legs ſlender.

Their tail is long, and conſtantly in motion; their pace is running, not hopping; their flight undulated.

WAGTAIL. Vide *Purre.*

WAGTAIL-GREY.

Motacilla boarula. *Lin. Mant.* 1771. p. 527. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 997. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 502. 4.

Motacilla cinerea, an flava altera Aldr. *Raii Syn.* p. 75. 3. *Will.* p. 172. 3.

Motacilla flava. *Brif.* iii. p. 471. 41. t. 23. f. 3. —*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 439.

Bergeronette jaune. *Buf.* v. p. 268.

Yellow Wagtail. *Albin.* ii. t. 58.

Grey Wagtail. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 144.—*Ib.* fol. 105. *Will. Angl.* p. 238. *Edw.* t. 259. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 398. 4.—*Sup.* p. 178. *Don. Br. Birds,* t. 40. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iii. t. 95. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 227. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 8.

PROVINCIAL.

Winter Wagtail.

This very elegant ſpecies weighs about five drams; length ſeven inches and three quarters. Bill duſky; irides dark hazel. Crown of the head, cheeks, back of the neck, back, and ſcapulars, dark cinereous; greeniſh yellow on the rump; the eyelids, chin, throat, and breaſt, buff-coloured yellow; behind the eye a ſtroke of the ſame; belly pale yellow;

low; the wing coverts and quills black, the former bordered with light brown, the latter ſlightly edged on the exterior webs of the primores, and the three next the body deeply margined on their outer webs with yellowiſh white; the inner webs of all, except the three or four largeſt, are white at the baſe; the vent, ſides of the upper and the under tail coverts, bright yellow; the tail is four inches long, the feathers of which bend a little downwards; the outer feather is entirely white; the ſecond white, except on the outer web, which is black to within half an inch of the end; the third like the laſt, with the addition of a ſmall ſtreak of black on the edge of the interior web; the fourth and fifth black; middle ones duſky, tinged with aſh-colour, and edged with yellow towards the baſe; legs duſky brown.

This is the winter plumage. About the beginning of March ſome ſpots of black are ſeen on the throat and chin, which increaſes till thoſe parts are wholly black, except the tips of the feathers, which are ſlightly edged with white.

All authors ſeem to agree in the miſtake that the female does not poſſeſs the black mark on the throat, and that ſuch is the diſtinguiſhing mark of the male ſex; but obſerving that none had that mark till after the month of February, we were led to diſſect ſeveral before the black appeared, and afterwards, and found both ſexes with and without that mark.

The Grey Wagtail viſits us about the latter end

of September, and departs in April. At firſt not one is to be ſeen with the black throat, and in the month of March none are to be found without more or leſs black on that part; but in the female it is not ſo conſpicuous. At this ſeaſon the breaſt and belly of the male becomes of a bright yellow; the other ſex is alſo brighter on thoſe parts than in the winter; and each have a white ſtreak from the baſe of the bill paſſing down the neck on the edge of the black.

It is more than probable this and the Yellow Wagtail have been ſometimes confounded. In the *Britiſh Zoology* mention is made of that bird remaining all the year in Hampſhire; probably taken from Mr. White's *Natural Hiſtory of Selborne*, p. 38, who ſays, "Wagtails, both white and yellow, remain with us all winter." And in the *Naturaliſt's Calendar* it ſays, p. 8, "Grey and White Wagtails appear January the 2d;" again, p. 12, "Yellow Wagtails appear from January 25th to April 14th." It ſeems evident, therefore, this author did not diſcriminate the two ſpecies. In the *Linnæan Tranſactions*, p. 126, Vol. I. Mr. Markwick ſays, "The White, Grey, and Yellow Wagtails are often ſeen in the middle of winter, although the generality of them diſappear in autumn." From this account it ſhould ſeem this bird was found in thoſe parts during ſummer. We have, however, never been able to have ocular proof of this bird remaining with us in ſummer, and are inclined to believe the

confuſion

confuſion of the ſpecies has given riſe to that idea, at leaſt in the ſouth of England.

Dr. Latham, in his *Synopſis*, ſays he has been informed theſe birds breed in Cumberland, where they firſt appear in April; that young ones have been ſhot in June; and that they depart again in October. The neſt is ſaid to be made of dried fibres and moſs, lined with hair, feathers, or wool; the eggs from ſix to eight in number, of a dirty white, marked with yellow ſpots.

This ſpecies with us is ſolitary, frequenting watery places, eſpecially ſmall ſhallow ſtreams, for the ſake of inſects, on which it feeds.

Albin ſeems to have given a figure of this bird for the female Yellow Wagtail.

WAGTAIL-SPRING, or SUMMER. Vide *Wagtail-yellow.*

WAGTAIL-WATER. Vide *Wagtail-white.*

WAGTAIL-WHITE.

Motacilla alba. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 331. 11. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 960. *Raii Syn.* p. 75. A. 1. *Will.* p. 171. t. 42. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 501. 1. *Briſ.* iii. p. 461. 38.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 437.

La Lavandiere. *Buf.* v. p. 251. t. 14. f. 1.

White Wagtail. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 142. t. 55.—*Ib.* fol. 104. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 396. B. *Will. Angl.* p. 237. *Albin.* i. t. 49. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 395. 1.—*Sup.* p. 178. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iii. t. 95. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 226. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 8. *Don. Br. Birds,* i. t. 5.

Motacilla

Motacilla albida. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 961.
Collared Wagtail. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 396.

PROVINCIAL.

Water-wagtail. Diſhwaſher. Waſherwoman.

The weight of this ſpecies is near ſix drams; length ſeven inches and a half.

The bill is black; irides duſky. The forehead, cheeks, and ſide of the neck, white; the back of the head, upper and under ſide of the neck, chin, and breaſt, black; back duſky, daſhed with cinereous, in ſome nearly black; lower part of the breaſt and belly white; quill-feathers duſky, two or three next the body excepted, which are black, deeply bordered on their exterior webs with white; the greater coverts black, tipped with white; the others black, daſhed with aſh-colour; the tail-feathers are black, except the two outmoſt on each ſide, which are black at the baſe, the other part white.

The female is duſky where the male is black, with more cinereous on the back and rump.

This is the ſummer plumage; in the autumn the black feathers on the chin and throat fall off, and are replaced by white ones, leaving only a black patch, ſomewhat in form of a creſcent, on the breaſt.

The young birds have no black on the throat till the returning ſpring. In this ſtate it has been deſcribed

deſcribed as a variety, but is in fact the conſtant winter plumage, regaining this black mark about the month of March.

The White Wagtail is a very active bird, and continually in motion, running after flies. In winter they change their abode, but do not quit the kingdom. As the weather becomes ſevere they haunt marſhes ſubject to the flow of the tide. In ſuch places on the coaſt we have ſeen them in abundance when none were to be found inland.

Early in the ſpring they return to their uſual ſummer ſituations, and from the number that are ſometimes ſeen together at this time attending ſheepfolds and new-ploughed fields, it ſhould ſeem they were gregarious in their flights. In the breeding ſeaſon they ſeem to prefer pleaſure-grounds that are conſtantly mowed, on which they run unincumbered, and where the inſects have not ſufficient cover to evade their ſight.

The neſt is found in various places; ſometimes on the ground in a heap of ſtones, the hole of a wall, or on the top of a pollard-tree. It is compoſed of moſs, dried graſs and fibres, put together with wool, and lined with feathers or hair. The eggs are four or five in number, white, ſpotted all over with light brown and aſh-colour, weighing about forty grains. They exactly reſemble that of the Cuckoo, which bird frequently makes choice of its neſt to depoſit her egg in. It ſings very prettily early in the ſpring, and frequently gives the

alarm

alarm on the appearance of a Hawk, which it purſues in company with the Swallows.

WAGTAIL-WINTER. Vide *Wagtail-grey.*

WAGTAIL-YELLOW.

Motacilla flava. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 331. 12. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 963. *Raii Syn.* p. 75. A. 2. *Will.* p. 172. t. 68. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 504. 8.

Motacilla verna. *Brif.* iii. p. 468.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 438.

Bergeronette de Printemps. *Buf.* v. p. 265. t. 14. f. 1.

Yellow Wagtail. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 143.—*Ib.* fol. 105. *Arct Zool.* ii. p. 396. F. *Will. Angl.* p. 238. t. 68. *Edw.* t. 258. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 400. 6.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 179. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iii. t. 97. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 228. *Don. Br. Birds,* i. t. 15. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 8.

PROVINCIAL.

Spring, or Summer Wagtail.

Weight about five drams; length ſix inches and a half.

The bill is black; irides hazel. The upper part of the head and back of the neck pale olive-green; back, ſcapulars, rump, and wing coverts, of the ſame colour, but darker: the whole under parts, from chin to vent, full bright yellow; the coverts of the ears like the upper part of the head; over the

the eye a yellow ſtreak; quill-feathers duſky, thoſe next the body, and the greater coverts, edged with yellowiſh white; tail duſky, the two middle feathers daſhed with olive, two outer feathers on each ſide white full half way from the end of the ſecond feather, and running obliquely upwards leaves the outer web of the firſt entirely white; legs black; hind claw very long, and but little curved.

The female is leſs bright in colour, the yellow underneath in ſome appearing almoſt white at a little diſtance.

There appears no doubt but many authors have confounded this ſpecies with the Grey Wagtail, which we have remarked more fully in the hiſtory of that bird.

The male of this ſpecies, it is ſaid, poſſeſſes a few black ſpots on the throat; but ſuch a mark we have never obſerved in more than a hundred ſpecimens. It muſt therefore be rare, if not a miſtake in deſcribing the Grey Wagtail for this. If no other mark of diſtinction were to be found but the length and ſtraitneſs of the hind claw in this, it would be ſufficient to know it from the Grey Wagtail, which is very ſhort and crooked. The tail of this bird is alſo an inch ſhorter, and has only two feathers on each ſide, partly white. The under parts of the male are of a much fuller yellow, and the upper parts never poſſeſs any of the cinereous colour.

The Yellow Wagtail viſits us about the time the other departs, and migrates again in September.

It

It frequents arable land, eſpecially in the more champaign parts; ſometimes uncultivated ground interſperſed with furze; is alſo partial to bean fields: in all ſuch places it breeds, and does not ſeem to regard water ſo much as either the other ſpecies. The neſt is always placed on the ground, compoſed of dried ſtalks and fibres, lined with hair. The eggs are four or five in number, not very unlike thoſe of the Sedge Warbler, of a pale brown, ſprinkled all over with a darker ſhade, in ſome very obſcurely, weighing about twenty-ſeven grains. It has all the actions and notes of the other ſpecies; the cry is more ſhrill than the White, and leſs ſo than the Grey Wagtail, but does not ſeem to have much of a ſong.

Said to be found in Siberia and Ruſſia in ſummer, and to continue in France the whole year.

WARBLER. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſlender and weak.
Noſtrils a little depreſſed and ſmall.
Tongue cloven.
Toes, the extreme one joined at the under part to the middle one at the baſe.

WARBLER-DARTFORD.

Motacilla provincialis. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 958. 67.
Sylvia dartfordienſis. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 517. 31.
Le Pitchou de Provence. *Buf.* v. p. 158.

Dartford Warbler. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 161. t. 56. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 437. 27.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 181. *Don. Br. Birds*, t. 10. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iii. t. 106. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 237.

This ſpecies is rather larger than the common Wren, and much longer by reaſon of the tail, which is one half its length nearly; the weight is about two drams and a half; length five inches and a half.

Bill black, at the baſe of the upper mandible whitiſh; the upper mandible a little curved; irides and eyelids yellow. The whole upper parts are of a duſky brown; cheeks dark cinereous; throat, neck, and breaſt, fine deep ferruginous; ſides the ſame, but not ſo bright; middle of the belly white; quills duſky, ſlightly edged with dark cinereous on the outer webs, thoſe next the body and coverts with dark ferruginous brown; at the bend of the wing, under the *alula ſpuriaræ*, is a ſpot of white; the tail is conſiderably cuneiform; the outer feather is tipped with white, and edged with the ſame on the exterior web; the next ſlightly tipped with white; the remainder of theſe and all the others duſky; the middle ones edged with cinereous; legs yellowiſh.

In ſome the throat is ſpeckled with white.

The female and young birds are of a lighter colour and more rufous.

The Dartford Warbler, ſo called from having been

been firſt diſcovered in England near that place; it is, however, a ſcarce ſpecies, rarely noticed in this country. Dr. Latham ſeems to have been the firſt diſcoverer of this bird in England, and communicated it to Mr. Pennant, who firſt publiſhed it in his *Britiſh Zoology*, a pair having been killed on Bexley Heath, near Dartford, on the 10th of April 1773. Since that time, Dr. Latham informs us, ſeveral were ſhot in the winter of 1783 on a common near Wandſworth in Surrey, now in the Leverean Muſeum; from which circumſtance that author very juſtly obſerves, that if it is found here only as a winter migrant, he cannot reconcile the circumſtance of its breeding in France (which has been ſaid to be the caſe), as all migratory birds go northward to breed, not to a warmer climate. In the month of September 1796 we obſerved many of theſe birds about Falmouth in Cornwall frequenting the furzy hills, and killed ſeveral from that time to the twenty-fourth of December, when a ſudden fall of ſnow, that covered the ground for ſome time, drove them from that part. Many of theſe birds, on their firſt appearance, were in their neſtling feathers, from which ſome hopes were entertained of their breeding in thoſe parts; but with the moſt diligent ſearch not one was to be found the following ſummer; nor indeed did they ever return after the ſnow had driven them away. Where they could go to from that moſt ſouthern part of England, unleſs they croſſed the ſea (which

is

is very improbable), is impoſſible to gueſs, except they ſought ſome more ſheltered ſituation further in the peninſula of that country towards the land's-end; and even in that caſe it was natural to expect them in their return northward; for undoubtedly they muſt breed in ſome more northern parts.

As yet the neſt and eggs are unknown.

It is a ſhy bird, concealing itſelf amongſt the thickeſt furze on the leaſt alarm, and creeping from buſh to buſh; is ſaid to perch on the top of a buſh in the ſpring, and from thence are ſeen darting into the air after flies, and returning again to the ſame ſpot. Their food is ſmall inſects of all kinds; in the ſtomach of one we diſſected was the *larvæ* of a large Cimex.

The ſhortneſs of the wing and length of tail give it a ſingular manner of flying, which is in ſhort jerks, with the tail thrown up. The note is a weak but ſhrill piping noiſe ſeveral times repeated.

WARBLER-GRASSHOPPER.

Alauda trivialis. *Gmel. Syſt.* p. 796. 5.

Sylvia Locuſtella. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 515. 25.

Locuſtella avicula. *Raii Syn.* p. 70. A. 7. *Will.* p. 151.

La Locuſtelle. *Buf.* v. p. 42.

Titlark that ſings like a Graſshopper. *Will. Angl.* p. 207.

Graſshopper Lark, Warbler. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 156.

—*Ib.* fol. 95. t. Q. f. 5. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 419. L. *White, Hiſt. Selb.* p. 45.

Graſshopper Warbler. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 429. 20. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iii. t. 98.

This ſpecies is leſs than the Whitethroat; length five inches and a half; weight about three drams and a quarter. The bill is duſky above, whitiſh beneath; irides light hazel. The whole upper parts of the bird are olivaceous-brown; the middle of each feather duſky, except on the back of the neck, which gives it a pretty ſpotted appearance; eyelids, chin, throat, and belly, yellowiſh white; breaſt, ſides, and thighs, inclining to brown, the two laſt faintly ſtreaked with duſky; under tail coverts very pale brown, marked down the ſhafts with long pointed ſtreaks of a duſky colour; quills and tail duſky brown, lighter on their exterior edges, tinged with olive; the tail is much cuneiform, and the feathers ſomewhat pointed; legs very pale brown; claws light horn-colour; hind claw ſhort and crooked.

In ſhape the Graſshopper Warbler very much reſembles the Sedge Warbler; is rather inferior in ſize, and at once diſtinguiſhed by its ſpotted back.

It is not a plentiful ſpecies, but probably appears leſs ſo by its habit of concealing itſelf amongſt furze and thick hedges, diſcovering their place of concealment only by their ſingular Cricket-like note, which

which is ſo exactly like that of the Grilla-Talpa as ſcarce to be diſtinguiſhed.

We have found it in Hampſhire, in South Wales, and in Ireland, but no where ſo plentiful as on Malmſbury Common in Wiltſhire, to which place the males come about the ſecond week in April. At this time only they expoſe themſelves upon the top branches of the furze, and are continually making their ſingular chirping notes, their only ſong. In this ſituation we have killed ſeveral.

As ſoon as the females arrive, which is in about ten days after, the males no longer expoſe themſelves, and are almoſt ſilent till about the duſk of the evening, when they are inceſſantly crying; poſſibly to decoy the larger ſpecies of Graſshoppers, or the Grilla-Talpa, which begin their chirping with the ſetting ſun. The female very much reſembles the other ſex; is ſo ſhy as to be obtained with difficulty. On the eighteenth of May we found the neſt of this bird in a patch of thick brambles and furze, with two eggs; but as they had not been incubated, probably more would have been laid. The neſt is of a flimſy texture, like that of the Whitethroat, compoſed of dried ſtalks and gooſegraſs, lined with fibrous roots. The eggs are of a ſpotleſs bluiſh white, weighing twenty-one grains. From the ſcarcity of the bird, and the artful manner in which it conceals its neſt, it is rarely found; nor has any author noticed it.

WARBLER-HEDGE.

Motacilla modularis. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 329. 3. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 952. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 511. 13.

Curruca Eliotæ. *Raii Syn.* p. 79. A. 6. *Will.* p. 157.

Magnanima Aldr. *Will.* p. 157.

Corruca ſepiaria. *Briſ.* iii. p. 394. 12.—*Ib.* 8vo. p. 420.

Traine-buiſſon Mouchet, *ou* Fauvette d'hyver. *Buf.* v. p. 151.

Hedge Sparrow. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 150.—*Ib.* fol. t. S. 1. f. 3. 4. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 418. H. *Will. Angl.* p. 215. *Albin.* iii. t. 59.—*Ib. Song Birds*, t. p. 81. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 419. 9. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iii. t. 102. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 232. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 9.

PROVINCIAL.

Titling. Dunnock.

This well-known ſpecies, commonly called Hedge Sparrow, needs little deſcription. The length is five inches and three quarters; weight near ſix drams.

Bill duſky; irides light hazel. Head and neck brown, mixed with aſh-colour; back and wing coverts darker brown, edged with rufous-brown; throat and breaſt dull aſh-colour; belly dirty white; ſides and vent tawny-brown.

The

The female has leſs aſh-colour about the head and breaſt.

The Hedge Warbler is found in all parts of England; has a pleaſing ſong, which it begins with the new year, if the weather is mild; breeds early, making a neſt in March, compoſed of green moſs and wool, and lined with hair, which is placed in ſome low evergreen ſhrub, thick bruſh, or cut hedge; frequently builds in faggot piles. The eggs are four or five in number, blue; their weight about twenty-eight grains.

This bird is one of the few of the Warbler tribe that remains with us the whole year. Its food is inſects and worms, but, like the Redbreaſt, will in defect of theſe pick up crumbs of bread; and ſeems to prefer ſituations near the habitation of man.

The Cuckoo frequently makes choice of this bird's neſt for the purpoſe of depoſiting its egg.

Is ſaid to be migratory in France, leaving that country in ſpring, a very few excepted.

WARBLER-SEDGE.

Motacilla ſalicaria. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 330. 8. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p 955.

Sylvia ſalicaria. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 516. 26.

Curruca arundinacia. *Brif.* iii. p. 378. 5.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 415.

Avis conſimilis Stoparolæ, et Magnanimæ. *Raii Syn.* p. 81. 6. *Will.* p. 153. *Will. Angl.* p. 217.

Salicaria. *Raii Syn.* p. 81. 11. *Will.* p. 158.

La Fauvette de roſeaux. *Buf.* v. p. 142.
Willow Lark, *or* Sedge Bird. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 155.
Sedge Warbler. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 419. M. *White*, *Hiſt. Selb.* pp. 67. 71. 74. *Albin.* iii. t. 60. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 430. 21.—*Sup.* p. 180. *Lewin*, *Br. Birds*, iii. t. 105. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 236. *Don. Br. Birds*, ii. t. 48. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 9.

PROVINCIAL.

Sedge-Wren. Leſſer-reed-Sparrow.

The weight of this ſpecies is about three drams; length five inches and a half. Bill duſky above, whitiſh beneath; irides hazel. Crown of the head and whole upper parts of a yellowiſh brown, plain on the back and ſides of the neck, rump, and upper tail coverts; the reſt obſcurely marked with duſky; the coverts of the wings more duſky, edged with olivaceous brown; quills the ſame, but ſlightly edged; over the eye a whitiſh ſtroke; all the under parts, from the chin to the under tail coverts, yellowiſh white, darkeſt on the breaſt and ſides; tail like the quills, a little cuneiform, which, when ſpread, gives it a rounded ſhape; legs duſky.

The Sedge Warbler comes to us about the middle of April, and leaves us again in September. It has a variety of notes, which it delivers in a hurried manner, and which partakes of that of the Sky Lark and the Swallow, as well as the chatter of the

the Houſe Sparrow. Is frequent by the ſides of rivers and watery places, where ſedge and reeds grow, amongſt which it makes a neſt compoſed of a little moſs intermixed with dried ſtalks, and lined with dried graſs, occaſionally a few hairs; ſometimes it is faſtened between two or three reeds; others we have found in a tuft of ruſhes on the ground, or very near it, faſtened round the bottom of them; at other times in a low buſh, or on the tump of a willow. The eggs are five or ſix in number, of a light brown colour, mottled with darker ſhades of the ſame; their weight from twenty-four to twenty-eight grains.

The ſong of this bird has been erroneouſly given to the Reed Bunting by various authors, whereas that bird has no notes that deſerve the name of ſong; but as they frequent the ſame places to breed, and that is conſpicuous on the upper branches, while this little warbler, concealed in the thickeſt part, is heard aloud, the ſong has been confounded. It has been juſtly remarked, that, if it is ſilent, a ſtone thrown into the buſh will ſet it ſinging inſtantly; it will alſo ſing of a moon-light night.

The ſimilitude in colour, ſize, manners, and habits, of this and the Reed Wren is ſo great that they have been moſt times confounded; but on compariſon that bird will be found not to poſſeſs the broad white ſtreak over the eye, nor any of the feathers on the back and wing coverts duſky. The neſt and eggs are alſo eſſentially different, as may

be found by comparing the descriptions. This is also a much more plentiful species, at least is not so local; is to be met with in most parts of England, whereas the other is confined to certain tracts, especially to such where quantities of reeds grow. They are, however, frequently found together, for wherever the Reed Wren is the Sedge Warbler also inhabits; but the reverse is not the case.

WASHER-WOMAN. Vide *Wagtail-white.*

WATER-CRAKE. Vide *Ouzel-water.*

WATER-CRAW. Vide *Ouzel-water.*

WATER-HEN. Vide *Gallinule.*

WATER-HEN-SPOTTED. Vide *Gallinule-spotted.*

WAXEN-CHATTERER. Vide *Chatterer-Bohemian.*

WHEATEAR.

Motacilla Œnanthe. *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 332. 15. *Gmel. Syst.* ii. p. 966. *Raii Syn.* p. 75. A. 1. *Will.* p. 168. t. 41.

Sylvia Œnanthe. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 529. 79.

Vitiflora. *Brif.* iii. p. 449. 33.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 434.

Le Cul blanc, Vitrec, *ou* Motteux. *Buf.* v. p. 237.

Wheat-ear. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 157.—*Ib.* fol. 102. t. S. 1. f. 5. 6. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 420. P. *Will. Angl.* p. 133. t. 41. *Albin.* i. t. 55. (M.) 3. t. 54. (F.) *Edw.* pref. p. 12. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 465.

p. 465. 75.—*Sup.* p. 182. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iii. t. 110. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 241. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 9.

PROVINCIAL.

Fallow-Finch, *or* Fallow-Smich. White tail. Snorter.

This ſpecies weighs about ſix drams and a half; length near ſix inches and a half. The bill is black, and conſiderably broad at the baſe, where it is beſet with briſtles; irides hazel. From the noſtril a black ſtreak through the eye, taking in the coverts of the ear; over each eye a white ſtroke meeting on the forehead; the upper part of the head and back cinereous-grey; rump, upper and under tail coverts, white; quill-feathers duſky, moſtly edged with light ruſt-colour; coverts black, tipped with ruſty yellow; under part of the neck buff; breaſt and belly yellowiſh white; tail white, the two middle feathers black at the end for about an inch, the reſt tipped half an inch with the ſame; legs and claws black.

The female is about a dram heavier than the male; has all the markings of that ſex, but leſs vivid; the white on the forehead and over the eye, as well as the black ſtreak, is very obſcure; and the cinereous grey on the back is mixed with brown.

The Wheatear is a migrative ſpecies, appearing with

with us the latter end of March; ſome few probably remain the whole year, as we have now and then ſeen it in the month of February. It principally frequents rabbit-warrens, or ſuch parts as are encloſed with ſtone-walls; makes its neſt in a deſerted rabbit-burrow, or in an old ſtone quarry; ſometimes in a heap of ſtones, or the hole in a wall; but moſt times on the ground. It is compoſed of moſs and dried ſtalks and fibres put together with wool, and lined with hair or wool. The eggs are five or ſix in number, of a uniform pale blue colour, weighing about forty-three grains. The number that breed in this country muſt be very conſiderable, but ſo diſperſed that few are ſeen at that ſeaſon in the ſame ſituation. In September they begin to retire, and ſeem to aſſemble from all parts to the Suſſex and Dorſet downs contiguous to the coaſt, preparatory to their departure. The quantity taken annually about Eaſtbourn is prodigious; Mr. Pennant ſays 1840 dozen. Theſe are caught in a ſingular manner, by placing two turfs on edge; at each end a ſmall horſe-hair nooſe is fixed to a ſtick, which the bird, either in ſearch of food or to evade a ſtorm of rain, attempts to get under, and is caught. Upon inquiry of the ſhepherds, whoſe trade it is, we have been informed fifty or ſixty of theſe traps have had a bird in them of a morning; ſometimes ſeveral mornings together, and then for a day or two ſcarce one is to be ſeen; and yet they are never obſerved to come in

flocks;

flocks; and it is the general opinion that they come in the night.

Theſe birds uſually ſell for a ſhilling a dozen; and it is a common cuſtom in thoſe parts where they are taken to viſit the traps, take the bird out, and leave a penny in each as a reward for the ſhepherd. It is eſteemed a great delicacy, not much inferior to the Ortolan; are ſometimes ſent to the London poulterers ready picked.

This bird ſings very prettily, and not unfrequently on wing, hovering over the female; in the courting ſeaſon diſplays its tail in a ſingular manner.

A variety has been deſcribed by ſome authors to have a mixture of whitiſh and fulvous on the upper parts, and very ſmall grey ſpots on the lower part of the neck; and the two middle feathers of the tail wholly black. Such is called by Mr. Pennant, in his Appendix to the *Britiſh Zoology*, Grey Wheat-Ear.

WHEEL-BIRD. Vide *Goatſucker*.

WHEWER. Vide *Widgeon*.

WHILK. Vide *Scoter*.

WHIM. Vide *Widgeon*.

WHIMBREL.

Scolopax Phœopus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 243. 4. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 657.

Numenius Phœopus. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 711. 6.

Numenius minor. *Brif.* v. p. 317. t. 27. f. 1.

Arquata

Arquata minor. *Raii Syn.* p. 103. A. 2. *Will.* p. 217.

Corlieu, *ou* petit Courlis. *Buf.* viii. p. 27.

Whimbrel. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 177.—*Ib.* fol. 119. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 462. B. *Will. Angl.* p. 294. *Edw.* t. 307. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 123. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iv. t. 154. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 134. *Don. Br. Birds,* iii. t. 72.

PROVINCIAL.

Curlew-knot. Curlew-Jack. Half-Curlew. Stone-Curlew.

The weight of this ſpecies of Curlew is about fourteen ounces; length eighteen inches. The bill is above three inches in length, arcuated; upper mandible duſky, under part whitiſh at the baſe, in ſome of a reddiſh fleſh-colour. The head, neck, and breaſt, pale brown down the middle of each feather, margined with white, lighteſt on the fore-head, and darkeſt on the crown of the head; chin and belly white; the irides are duſky, eyelids white; ſides of the body barred with duſky; the upper parts of the body, ſcapulars, and wing coverts, duſky, margined with pale brown; quill-feathers duſky; the borders of the internal webs barred with white; the tail is duſky aſh-colour, the middle feathers darkeſt, marked with ſix or ſeven duſky bars; legs duſky.

The Whimbrel has all the manners of the Cur-

lew,

lew, and indeed is ſo very like in plumage, that in ſome parts it has obtained the name of Jack-Curlew, from a ſuppoſition that it is the male of that bird; but it is by no means ſo plentiful a ſpecies.

It is a migrative bird, viſiting our coaſts in Auguſt, and continuing the winter, keeping together in ſmall flocks of five or ſix; has been ſuſpected to breed on the coaſt of Suſſex and Kent, eſpecially about Romney Marſh; but that has not been aſcertained with certainty.

WHIN-CHAT.

Motacilla Rubetra. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 332. 16. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 967. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 525. 58.

Rubetra major, ſive Rubicola. *Brif.* iii. p. 432. 26. t. 24. f. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 430.

Œnanthe ſecunda. *Raii Syn.* p. 76. A. 3. *Will.* p. 234.

Grand Traquet, *ou* Tarier. *Buf.* v. p. 224.

Whin-Chat. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 158.—*Ib.* fol. 103. t. S. 2. f. 3. 4. *Will. Angl.* p. 234. *Hayes, Br. Birds,* t. 39. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 454. 54. *Don. Br. Birds,* t. 60. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iii. t. 109. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 140. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 9.

PROVINCIAL.

Furze-Chat.

This

This ſpecies of Warbler weighs about four drams and a half; length full five inches. The bill is black, the baſe beſet with briſtles; irides dark hazel. Crown of the head, cheeks, hind-neck, back, and upper tail coverts, black, each feather margined with rufous-brown, which gives the bird a pretty ſpotted appearance; from the upper mandible a broad white ſtreak paſſes over the eye on each ſide to the back of the head, where it almoſt meets; from the chin another white ſtreak paſſes down each ſide the neck; throat and breaſt light ferruginous; ſides the ſame, but leſs bright; belly and under tail coverts white, tinged with the ſame; wing coverts and quills duſky black, partly edged with rufous-brown; on the wing near the ſhoulder is a large patch of white, and a ſmaller one of the ſame colour on the greater coverts of the primores; tail ſhort, the feathers white more than half way from the baſe; the reſt duſky black, ſlightly tipped and margined with pale rufous-brown; legs black.

This is a migrative ſpecies, appearing with us about the middle of April, inhabiting the ſame places as the Stonechat, correſponding with that bird in all its habits, except that this does not remain with us the winter; moſt frequently found about furzy places, where it breeds. It places its neſt on the ground, amongſt the graſs at the bottom of a buſh, very artfully concealed, generally forming a path through the graſs to it; is compoſed of dried graſs and ſtalks, with very little

little moſs externally, and lined with fine dried graſs. The eggs are generally ſix in number, entirely blue, without a ſpot; in which it differs from thoſe of the Stonechat, which have a faint appearance of rufous, diſpoſed in ſmall cloſe-ſet ſpots at the larger end. This elegant little bird ſings very prettily, and that not unfrequently ſuſpended on wing over the furze. It always ſits on the top branches of a buſh, watching for flies, its principal food; and, like the Flycatcher, will dart into the air, and return to the ſame ſpray repeatedly.

It ſeems a more local ſpecies than the Stonechat, is found rarely in the further part of Devonſhire and in Cornwall, but is plentiful in Somerſetſhire, Wiltſhire, and Glouceſterſhire, and the more eaſtern parts.

It is remarkable that many of the ſummer migrative ſpecies of Warblers are not to be found .. the weſt of England, and yet the whole of them are met with in Wiltſhire, and from thence to the eaſtern coaſt, eſpecially about London and the adjoining counties; from this it ſhould appear that they come to that coaſt firſt from the continent; that ſome ſpecies finding all their nature requires do not ramble far, while others ſpread to a greater diſtance.

The female is much leſs bright in colour; the white over the eye is yellowiſh; the wing coverts browniſh, with ſcarce any marks of white as in the male; weight about a dram more than the other ſex.

WHITE-GAME. Vide *Ptarmigan.*

WHITE-NUN. Vide *Smew.*

WHITE-TAIL. Vide *Wheatear.*

WHITE-THROAT.

Motacilla Sylvia. *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 330. 9? *Gmel. Syst.* ii. p. 956.

Sylvia cinerea. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 514. 23.

Parus cinereus. *Brif.* iii. p. 549. 4.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 463. *Buf.* v. p. 409. iii.

Ficedulæ affinis, an Spipola prima. *Raii Syn.* p. 77. A. 6. *Will.* p. 171.

Firſt Spipola of Aldrovandus. *Will. Angl.* p. 210.

VAR.

Currucca cinerea ſive cineraria. *Brif.* iii. p. 376. t. 21. f. 1?—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 415.

Spipola Aldr. *Raii Syn.* p. 77. A. 1? *Will.* p. 153. —*Ib. Angl.* p. 210.

Fauvette griſe, *ou* la Griſette. *Buf.* v. p. 132.

White-Throat. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 160.—*Ib.* fol. 104. t. S. f. 4. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 422. S. *Albin.* iii. t. 58. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iii. t. 104. *Hiſt. Selb.* p. 103. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 235. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 428. 19. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 9.

PROVINCIAL.

Nettle-creeper.

This ſpecies of Warbler weighs about four drams; length five inches and three quarters. The

bill duſky brown above, whitiſh beneath; irides yellowiſh. The whole upper parts, from head to tail, cinereous-brown; coverts of the wings darkeſt, bordered with brown, inclining to rufous; quills duſky, ſlightly edged with cinereous-brown; under parts, from chin to tail, greyiſh white, darkeſt on the breaſt and thighs; in ſome the breaſt has a roſy tinge; tail like the quills; outer feather white, except at the baſe of the inner web; legs pale brown.

The female is like the male.

This is a very common ſpecies, viſits all parts of the kingdom which are incloſed about the middle of April, and conſtantly enlivens our hedges with its ſong, at which time it erects the feathers on the crown of the head. The neſt is made of gooſe-graſs lined with fibres, and ſometimes a few long hairs, but is of ſo flimſy a texture that it can afford no warmth to the eggs or young: this is generally placed in ſome low buſh amongſt nettles or other luxuriant herbs.

The eggs are four or five in number, of a greeniſh white, ſpeckled all over with light brown or aſh-colour; weight about thirty grains.

It is proper in this place to remark, that we have more than once killed a bird ſomewhat reſembling the above; weight and length the ſame; irides not ſo yellow; the whole upper parts rufous-brown; the coverts of the wings and quills next the body deeply margined with bright rufous; throat and belly ſilvery white; breaſt inclining to brown,

darker on the ſides; outer feathers of the tail like the above. In Latham's *Synopſis* a variety of the White-throat is mentioned, as deſcribed by Buffon; but that author conſidered it a different ſpecies; a plate of it is alſo given in the *Planches Enluminées*. We confeſs this bird has puzzled us not a little, more eſpecially as the neſt from which we ſhot one of them contained four white eggs, except a few grey ſpecks at the point of the larger end; the ſhape nearly round; their weight rather more than thoſe given above. The neſt was the ſame; it was placed very low in a hedge of white-thorn; another was found on bean-ſtalks, on which the male was killed. Poſſibly this may prove hereafter to be a diſtinct ſpecies, and the ſame as Dr. Latham ſpeaks of being found in Provence.

The common White-throat feeds on inſects and berries, frequenting our gardens in the ſummer for the ſake of cherries and currants. The birds here given have, it ſhould ſeem, been made two diſtinct ſpecies by ſome authors, while others have made ſeveral varieties of the White-throat; ſo that we are not a little at a loſs in reſpect to the quotations, ſome of which we give with doubts.

WHITE-THROAT-LESSER. *Fauvette Babillarde*

Sylvia Sylviella. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 515. 24.

Leſſer Whitethroat. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* p. 185. t. 113. *Don. Br. Birds*, iv. t. 86.

This ſpecies of Warbler was firſt noticed by Mr.

Mr. Lightfoot in Buckinghamſhire, and communicated to Dr. Latham, who firſt gave it to the world as a Britiſh ſpecies in the Supplement to his *Synopſis*.

It is leſs than the Common White-throat; length five inches and a quarter; weight about three drams and a quarter.

The bill is duſky; irides yellowiſh, with a daſh of pearl-colour. The upper part of the head, taking in the eyes, is dark aſh-colour; all the other parts above cinereous-brown; quills and tail duſky, edged with aſh-colour; from throat to vent, including the under tail coverts, ſilvery white; the exterior feather of the tail whitiſh almoſt to the baſe; the outer web quite white; legs duſky lead-colour.

This and the preceding ſpecies have doubtleſs been confounded; nor is it eaſy to determine which of them is the *Sylvia* of Linnæus. We obſerved the arrival of this bird for ſeveral years together in Wiltſhire to be from the twenty-firſt of April to the tenth of May. It is not uncommon in the north of that county, and is eaſily diſcovered by its ſhrill note, which is ſcarcely to be called a ſong, as it is only a repetition of the ſame whiſtling note ſeveral times in a hurried manner; beſides which it has a ſoft pleaſing ſong not to be heard unleſs very near. It conceals itſelf in the thickeſt hedges, and when the foliage is complete is very difficult to be ſhot. In ſuch ſituations the neſt is

placed not very distant from the ground, composed of goose-grass, neatly but slimsily put together, with a small quantity of wool, very much like that of the Common White-throat. The eggs are four or five in number, of a bluish white, speckled with brown and ash-colour at the larger end, and sometimes a few distant spots all over; their weight about twenty-five grains.

The great distinction between this and the Common White-throat and its varieties is, that this is inferior in size; the bill is shorter, the under as well as upper mandible is dusky; the legs darker; the whole under parts of the plumage much whiter; and the upper parts do not possess the least appearance of rufous-brown, which in the other is more or less invariably found, especially on the wing coverts.

The Lesser White-throat does not appear to be a plentiful species in this country, and is confined to the eastern parts of the kingdom, from Gloucestershire and Wiltshire, in both which counties we have found them, and is probably in part of Somersetshire, but not in Devonshire or Cornwall.

WHITWALL. Vide *Oriole and Woodpecker-great-spotted.*

WIERANGLE. Vide *Shrike-cinereous.*

WIGEON.

Anas Penelope. *Lin. Syst.* p. 202. 27. *Gmel. Syst.* ii. p. 527. *Raii Syn.* p. 146. A. 3. *Will.* p. 288. t. 72. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 860. 71.

Anas

Anas fiſtularis. *Briſ.* vi. p. 391. 21. t. 35. f. 2.
—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 464.
Canard ſiffleur. *Buf.* ix. p. 169. t. 10. 11.
Wigeon, Whewer, Whim. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 268.
—*Ib.* fol. 157. Addend. t. Q. 157. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 574. K. *Will. Angl.* p. 375. t. 72. *Albin.* ii. t. 99. *Lath. Syn.* vi. p. 518. 63. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, vii. t. 251. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 71. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 21.

This ſpecies of Duck weighs about twenty-four ounces; length twenty inches. The bill is narrow, of a bluiſh lead-colour, tipped with black; irides hazel. The top of the head, from the bill and chin, yellowiſh cream-colour; the reſt of the head and upper part of the neck bay, ſpeckled with with black; breaſt vinaceous; belly white; upper and under tail coverts black, edged with rufous above and with white beneath; back, ſcapulars, and ſides under the wings, black and white in fine undulated lines; coverts of the wings duſky brown, with pale edges; quills duſky; ſecondaries green on the outer webs, tipped with black; thoſe next the body have the margin of the outer webs more or leſs white; the tail is cuneiform; the two middle feathers pointed, and conſiderably longer than the reſt; theſe are duſky, daſhed with cinereous, the reſt cinereous, edged with rufous-brown; legs and feet duſky lead-colour, the latter ſmall.

This bird, like all the Duck tribe, is ſubject to

variety, according to age; in ſome the forehead is almoſt white, and the feathers on the back and ſides mottled with brown; the wing coverts mixed with white.

The female is brown; the middle of each feather darkeſt; fore part of the neck and breaſt pale brown; wings and belly like the male. This ſpecies has a ſmall *labyrinth* in the lower part of the *trachea*, peculiar to the male ſex.

The Wigeon is found in moſt parts of Europe; breeds in the more northern parts. Viſits England in the autumn, when great numbers are caught in our decoys for the table, being eſteemed an excellent bird. It alſo frequents our rivers and ſalt-water inlets in ſmall flocks.

WIGEON-PHEASANT-TAILED. Vide *Duck-long-tailed.*

WIGEON-PIED. Vide *Garganey.*

WIGEON-RED-HEADED. Vide *Pochard.*

WILLOCK. Vide *Razor-bill*, *Puffin*, *and Guillemot.*

WIND-HOVER. Vide *Keſtrel.*

WINDLE. Vide *Redwing.*

WINNARD. Vide *Redwing.*

WINTER-MEW. Vide *Gull-winter.*

WITWALL. Vide *Woodpecker-greater-ſpotted.*

WOOD-CHAT.

Lanius rutilus. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 70. 12.

Lanius Collurio. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 301. 12. γ.

Lanius

Lanius minor cineraſcens. *Raii Syn.* p. 19. A. 6. *Will.* p. 54. iv. t. 10. f. 2?

Lanius femina. *Will.* p. 54. III.

Lanius rufus. *Brif.* ii. p. 147. 3.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 199.

Pie-grieſche rouſſe. *Buf.* i. p. 301.

Another ſort of Butcher-bird. *Will. Angl.* p. 89. 4.

Wood-chat. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 73.—*Ib.* fol. 74. t. C. 1. *Albin.* ii. t. 16. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* i. t. 32. *Lath. Syn.* p. 169. 17. *Walc. Br. Birds,* i. t. 31. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 4. *Don. Br. Birds,* iv. t. 84.

This ſpecies of Shrike is ſaid to be about the ſize of the Red-backed Shrike, or Butcher-bird; but as it has never come under our inſpection, we muſt borrow the deſcription of other ornithologiſts.

The bill is horn-colour; the feathers round the baſe whitiſh; head and hind part of the neck bright bay; from the baſe of the bill over the forehead, and through the eyes paſſing downwards on each ſide the neck, is a ſtreak of black; back duſky; upper tail coverts grey; wing coverts duſky; quills black, near the bottom of which a white ſpot; throat, breaſt, and belly, yellowiſh white; the tail is black, the margins and tips whitiſh, except the two middle ones; legs black. Latham ſays the ſcapulars are white. The female is reddiſh on the upper parts of the body, the under parts dirty

white; every where tranſverſely ſtriated with brown.

The above is nearly the deſcription of Mr. Pennant and Dr. Latham, and which appears to be borrowed from earlier authors, as neither of them ſeems to have ſeen the bird. By the laſt mentioned author two varieties are given: one with the upper parts of the body rufous, under parts white; wings wholly brown, with a ſmall ſpot of white at the baſe of the quills: the other differs only in having the head black, and the tail rather longer.

We cannot help entertaining ſome doubts whether this may not hereafter prove to be no other than a variety of the Redbacked Shrike, or the young male in ſome of the intermediate ſtages between the neſtling and adult plumage, which with us rarely if ever appear, as thoſe birds leave us in autumn before they are maturely feathered. If the black ſtreak through the eye, and the grey on the rump, ſhould firſt appear, it would only want the white ſcapulars to make it the Woodchat; and that mark all authors have not deſcribed. Gmelin has given it as a mere variety of that bird.

WOODCOCK.

Scolopax ruſticola. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 243. 6. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 660. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 713. 1.

Scolopax. *Raii Syn.* p. 104. A. 1. *Will.* p. 213. t. 53. *Briſ.* v. p. 292. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 284.

La Becaſſe. *Buf.* vii. p. 462. t. 25.

Woodcock.

Woodcock. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 178. t. 65.—*Ib.* fol. 119. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 470. A.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 68. *Will. Angl.* p. 289. t. 53. *Albin.* i. t. 70. *Borlaſ. Cornw.* p. 245. t. 24. f. 12. *Lath. Syn.* v. p. 129. 1. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iv. t. 156. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 136. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 14.

This well-known ſpecies of Snipe needs little deſcription.

The length is fifteen inches; weight from twelve to fifteen ounces.

The bill is about three inches long, furrowed along the ſide of the upper mandible. Forehead cinereous; the reſt of the upper parts of the bird is a mixture of ferruginous, black, and grey, diſpoſed in bars; the under parts are yellowiſh white, with duſky ſtreaks; the tail conſiſts of twelve feathers, black on the inner web, the outer bordered with rufous; tips above cinereous, beneath white.

This bird is ſubject to great variety; ſome are very dark coloured and ſmall, others are large and the plumage much more rufous. Theſe have been thought two different ſexes, but without foundation.

The Woodcock appears firſt in the beginning of October, ſome few the latter end of September, but never in quantity till the middle of November. They generally come to us with northerly or eaſterly winds, when the more northern counties become

become frozen; and if the froſt in thoſe countries where they breed is ſuddenly ſevere large flights are ſometimes met with on our coaſts, where they remain for one day to recruit their ſtrength, and then diſperſe. With us it is not near ſo plentiful as formerly, when the art of ſhooting flying was leſs practiſed; a great many, however, are yet to be found in the more uncultivated parts of Devonſhire, Cornwall, and Wales, as well as in the north of Scotland; but no where ſo plentiful as in the large tracts of woods in Ireland. In ſevere weather they accumulate from the moors and inland counties to the woods in the weſt of England.

It is amongſt the few winter birds that occaſionally breed with us, many inſtances of which are recorded. The young birds have been killed in Auguſt, and eggs taken in June, both of which we can ſpeak of from our own knowledge. In the year 1795 we were favoured with two eggs from the Rev. Mr. Wheatear of Haſtings, who informed us they were found in a wood near Battel in Suſſex, and that there were four in the neſt. Theſe are larger than thoſe of a Pigeon, of a yellowiſh white, ſpotted and blotched with rufous-brown and aſh-colour, moſt ſo at the larger end.

The food of this bird is inſects and worms, for which it bores with its bill into moiſt places, feeding principally at night. They quit the woods in the duſk of the evening, and then only make a noiſe ſomething like the Snipe, but not ſo ſhrill.

At this time numbers were formerly caught in nets placed acroſs the glades of a wood, now much out of practice, except in the weſtern counties. Sometimes a net is placed by the ſide of a hedge, near to a wood, where they are taken either morning or evening as they fly from or to the wood. They are alſo taken in ſpringes placed on the ground in ſwampy places, where they are known to feed; and ſo much is their fleſh ſought after that ſince the introduction of mail-coaches to all parts the price of them in the country has increaſed more than double. We have known more than a hundred taken to London by one coach from the ſouth of Wales.

It is found in all parts of the old continent, from north to ſouth, in ſome places remaining the whole year, only changing their ſituation in the breeding ſeaſon from the plains to the mountains. We have been informed it viſits ſome parts of America in the winter; but we ſuſpect the Little Woodcock of that country has been confounded for it, as we have ſeen that ſpecies in plenty, during ſummer, about the temperate parts, which changes its ſituation with the ſeaſon to the warmer provinces.

WOODCOCK-SEA. Vide *Godwit-common.*

WOOD-CRACKER. Vide *Nuthatch.*

WOODPECKER. A genus of birds, the characters of which are,

Bill ſtrait, ſtrong, angular, and cuneated at the point.

Noſtrils

Noſtrils covered with reflected briſtles.
Tongue much longer than the bill, cylindric; the end horny and jagged, miſſile.
Toes, two forward, two backward.
Tail conſiſting of ten ſtiff ſharp-pointed feathers.

WOODPECKER-GREAT-BLACK.

Picus martius. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 173. 1. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 424. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 224. 1.
Picus niger. *Brif.* iv. p. 21. 6.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 47.
——— maximus. *Raii Syn.* p. 42. 1. *Will.* p. 92. t. 21.
Le Pic noir. *Buf.* vii. p. 41. t. 2.
Great Black Woodpecker. *Albin.* ii. t. 27. *Will. Angl.* p. 135. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 276. A. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, ii. t. 46. *Lath. Syn.* ii. p. 552. 1. —*Ib. Sup.* p. 104. *Don. Br. Birds*, i. t. 13. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 45. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 6.

We give this bird as a Britiſh ſpecies with conſiderable doubt; but as Dr. Latham ſays he has been informed it is ſometimes met with in the ſouth, and in particular Devonſhire, a deſcription of it to the Engliſh ornithologiſt may be acceptable. It muſt, however, be obſerved, that author does not ſpeak of it as ſuch from his own knowledge, nor have we been able to aſcertain the fact.

It is about the size of a Jackdaw; length seventeen inches and a half; irides pale yellow. Bill near two inches and a half long, of a dark ash-colour, and whitish on the sides. The whole bird is black, except the crown of the head, which is vermilion; the two middle feathers of the tail are longer than the rest; the legs are lead-coloured, covered with feathers on the fore part half their length.

The female has only the hind part of the head red, and the whole plumage has a tinge of brown. In some the red on the head is wholly wanting; but this marking in both sexes is subject to much variation. This species is found in many parts of the European continent, but no where so plentiful as in Germany. It has all the habits of the Green Woodpecker, and is said to be a great destroyer of bees. Makes its nest deep in some tree which it has excavated for the purpose, and lays two or three white eggs, which seems peculiar to the whole genus.

WOODPECKER-GREEN.

Picus viridis. *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 175. 12. *Gmel. Syst.* i. p. 433. *Raii Syn.* p. 42. A. 2. *Will.* p. 93. t. 21. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 234. 27. *Brif.* iv. p. 9. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 44.

Pic verd. *Buf.* vii. p. 7. t. 1.

Green Woodpecker. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 84.—*Ib.* fol. p. 78. t. E. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 277. B. *Albin.*

Albin. i. t. 18. *Will. Angl.* i. p. 135. t. 21. *Hayes, Br. Birds,* t. 10. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* ii. t. 51. *Lath. Syn.* ii. p. 577. 25.—*Sup.* p. 100. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 46. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 6. *Don. Br. Birds,* ii. t. 37.

PROVINCIAL.

Wood-ſpite. Rain-bird, *or* Rain-fowl. High-hoe. Hew-hole. Awl-bird. Yappingale. Yaffle, *or* Yaffler. Woodwall. Poppinjay.

This ſpecies weighs about ſix ounces; length thirteen inches.

The bill is duſky, two inches long; the tongue near ſix inches; irides white. The feathers on the crown of the head duſky, tipped with cinereous; the eyes ſurrounded with black; beneath which, in the male is a crimſon ſpot bordered with black, which in the female is wholly black; the neck, back, leſſer coverts of the wings, and ſcapulars, are green; the rump pale yellow; quill-feathers duſky, the greater ſpotted on each web with white, the leſſer very faintly ſpotted on the exterior webs, and deeply bordered with green; the coverts of the ears and whole under parts are of a very pale yellow-green; the tail-feathers are ſtiff, pointed, alternately barred with duſky and green, tipped with black, except the outer feathers; legs aſh-colour; claws much hooked.

This ſpecies is not uncommon about moſt of the wooded

wooded parts of England; its food is entirely insects. The formation of the whole of this tribe is admirably adapted to their mode of life. The bill, which is ſtrong, and formed like a wedge at the point, enables them to force their way through the ſap of a tree, when by inſtinct it is diſcovered to be decayed at heart. With this inſtrument it diſlodges the *larvæ* of a numerous tribe of the colcopterous inſects, as well as that ſtinking caterpillar the *larva* of the Goat Moth (*Phalena Coſſus*), of which they frequently ſmell.

The tongue is no leſs wonderfully formed for inſinuating into all the ſmaller crevices to extract the hidden treaſure, by transfixing the larger inſects, or by adheſion withdraw the ſmaller; for, like the Wryneck, it is furniſhed with a glutinous ſubſtance for that purpoſe. Nor can we leſs admire the ſhort and ſtrong formation of the legs, and the hooked claws, ſo well calculated to enable them to climb and affix themſelves againſt the body of a tree, either to rooſt, or perforate a hole; to aſſiſt which the ſtiff tail is of infinite uſe. The jarring noiſe ſo frequently heard in woods in the ſpring is occaſioned by one or other of this genus, which, from frequent obſervation, we have no doubt is uſed as a call by both ſexes to each other. It is curious to obſerve them try every part of a dead limb till they have diſcovered the moſt ſonorous, and then the ſtrokes are reiterated with ſuch velocity that the

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head is ſcarcely perceived to move, the ſound of which may be diſtinctly heard half a mile.

Dr. Plot was miſtaken when he conceived this noiſe to be produced by the Nuthatch, who ſays, in deſcribing that bird, "That by putting their bill into a crack in the bough of a tree can make ſuch a violent ſound as if it was rending aſunder."

Woodpeckers are commonly ſeen climbing up a tree, but never down, as ſome have aſſerted. The hole which they make is as perfect a circle as if deſcribed by a pair of compaſſes. For the places of nidification the ſofter woods are attacked, the elm, aſh, and particularly the aſp, but rarely the oak. Theſe are only perforated where they have ſymptoms of decay; and the excavations are frequently deep, to give ſecurity to their eggs. This ſpecies lays four or five white eggs, weighing about two drams, which are placed on the rotten wood, without any neſt. The young birds have the appearance of crimſon on their heads, but not ſo bright as in adults.

Ants and their eggs are a favourite repaſt of this ſpecies, for which they are frequently ſeen on the ground ſearching the emmit hills. The tongue is here made uſe of inſtead of the bill, ſimilar to that of the Wryneck.

Its note is harſh, and its manner of flying undulated.

WOODPECKER-HAIRY.

Picus villoſus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 175. 16. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 435. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 232. 19.

Picus varius virginianus. *Briſ.* iv. p. 48. 17.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 54.

Pic chevelu de Virginie. *Buf.* vii. p. 74.

Hairy Woodpecker. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 164. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, ii. t. 48. *Lath. Syn.* ii. p. 572. 18.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 108. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 47.

This ſpecies is rather leſs than the Spotted Woodpecker; weight about two ounces; length eight inches and three quarters.

The bill is an inch and a quarter long, of a horn-colour. The head is black; on each ſide the head are two white ſtreaks, one over the eye, the other along the lower jaw, both ariſing from the baſe of the bill; acroſs the hind part of the head is a red band; the upper parts of the body are black, divided down the middle of the back with a liſt of white hair-like feathers; the wings are ſpotted with white; under parts of the body wholly white; the four middle feathers of the tail are black; the next on each ſide obliquely marked with white at the tip; the laſt but one white, with the baſe black; outer one wholly white; legs and claws greyiſh-brown.

The female wants the red on the head, in other reſpects like the male.

The Hairy Woodpecker is ſaid to be not uncommon in the north of England. Dr. Latham mentions having ſeen a pair in the collection of the Ducheſs of Portland, which were ſhot near Halifax in Yorkſhire. It is common in America. Said to be a great deſtroyer of apple-trees, by pecking holes in them.

WOODPECKER-SPOTTED-GREATER.

Picus major. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 176. 17. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 436. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 228. 13.

Picus varius major. *Raii Syn.* p. 43. A. 4. *Will.* p. 94. t. 21. *Briſ.* iv. p. 34. 13.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 51.

L'Epeiche, *ou* Pic varié. *Buf.* vii. p. 57.

Greater Spotted Woodpecker. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 85. —*Ib.* fol. p. 79. t. E. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 162. *Will. Angl.* p. 137. t. 21. *Albin.* i. t. 19. *Hayes, Br. Birds,* t. 9. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* t. 47. *Lath. Syn.* ii. p. 564. 12. — *Sup.* p. 107. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 48. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 6.

The weight of this ſpecies is about two ounces and three quarters; length nine inches. The bill is duſky, an inch and a quarter long; irides reddiſh brown. The forehead dirty white; crown of the head black; hind part of a deep crimſon; the cheeks are white, beneath which is a black line from the lower mandible to the back of the head, from the middle of which another line of the ſame colour

colour runs down on each ſide, and almoſt meets at the upper part of the breaſt; on each ſide the back of the neck is a white ſpot; the back, rump, coverts of the tail, and leſſer coverts of the wings, are black; the ſcapulars, and ſome of the greater coverts adjoining, are white; the quill-feathers are black, marked with white ſpots on each web; the throat and under parts are dirty white; vent bright crimſon; the four middle feathers of the tail are black, the reſt more or leſs white towards the point, marked with black ſpots; legs lead-colour.

The female differs only in having that part of the head black which in the male is red.

The Spotted Woodpecker is leſs frequent in England than the Green. Its habits and manners nearly the ſame, except that it rarely deſcends to the ground in ſearch of food, and that it more frequently makes that jarring noiſe than either of the other ſpecies, eſpecially when diſturbed from the neſt, which we had the opportunity of obſerving. It was with difficulty the bird was made to quit her eggs; for notwithſtanding a chiſel and mallet were uſed to enlarge the hole, ſhe did not attempt to fly out till the hand was introduced, when ſhe quitted the tree at another opening. The eggs were five in number, perfectly white and gloſſy, weighing about one dram, or rather more. Theſe were depoſited two feet below the opening, on the decayed wood, without the ſmalleſt appearance of a neſt.

As ſoon as the female had eſcaped, ſhe flew to a decayed branch of a neighbouring tree, and there began the jarring noiſe before mentioned, which was ſoon anſwered by the male from a diſtant part of the wood, but ſoon joined his mate, and both continued theſe vibrations, trying different branches till they found the moſt ſonorous.

WOODPECKER-SPOTTED-LESSER.

Picus minor. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 176. 19. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 437. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 229.

Picus varius tertius. *Raii Syn.* p. 43. 6. *Will.* p. 94. t. 21.

Picus varius minor. *Brif.* iv. p. 41. 15.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 53.

La petite Epeiche. *Buf.* vii. p. 62.

Leſſer Spotted Woodpecker. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 87. t. 37.—*Ib.* fol. 79. t. E. *Arct. Zool* p. 278. E. *Albin.* i. t. 20. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, t. 49. *Lath. Syn.* ii. p. 566. 14.—*Sup.* p. 107. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 50. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 6. *Don. Br. Birds*, ii. t. 36.

The weight of this ſmall ſpecies is not quite five drams; length five inches and a half.

The bill is lead-colour; irides red-brown. Forehead, breaſt, and belly, dirty white; the cheeks and ſides of the neck white, bounded by black above and below; crown of the head crimſon, bounded

bounded on each ſide with black, which, joining behind, runs down in a peak on the back of the neck; the back and ſcapulars are barred with black and white; the quill-feathers, and ſome of the larger coverts, are black, ſpotted with white, the leſſer coverts wholly black; the four middle feathers of the tail are black, the reſt more or leſs white at the ends, ſpotted with black; the outer one almoſt white; legs lead-colour.

The female reſembles the other ſex in plumage, except on the crown of the head, which is white where the male is red; neither ſex have any red at the vent.

The male ſometimes has a few duſky ſtreaks on the ſides of the breaſt.

Young male birds poſſeſs the red on the head before they leave their neſt; a circumſtance not uſual in birds that have ſuch vivid colours.

This is by much the ſcarceſt ſpecies; it poſſeſſes all the habits of the preceding; the note is alſo the ſame, but not ſo ſtrong.

The eggs are white, and weigh about thirty-three grains, five of which we took out of a decayed tree, depoſited on the rotten wood, without any neſt, at a conſiderable diſtance below the entrance. The aperture correſponded with the ſize of the bird, but did not appear recently made. It is probable, however, it is able to perform this work for itſelf; and inſtinct points out the inſecurity in making choice of a larger opening to their

place of incubation, as they would then be liable to be diſlodged by the larger ſpecies, the Daw and the Stare. We have received it from Glouceſterſhire by the names of Hickwall and Crank-bird; have alſo ſeen it in Wiltſhire, where we took its eggs.

WOODPECKER-SPOTTED-MIDDLE.

Picus medius. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 176. 18. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 436. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 229. 14.

Picus varius minor. *Raii Syn.* p. 43. 5.

———— major. *Will.* t. 21.

Picus varius. *Briſ.* iv. p. 38. 14. t. 2. f. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 52.

Middle Spotted Woodpecker. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 86. t. 37. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 278. D. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, t. 48. *Lath. Syn.* ii. p. 565. 13. —*Ib. Sup.* p. 107. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 49. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 6.

This bird, which we conſider as the young of the Greater Spotted Woodpecker, but deſcribed by Linnæus and others as a diſtinct ſpecies, differs only from that bird in having the whole crown of the head red; the black marking about the head and neck not ſo large, and the white on the cheeks more duſky; that on the breaſt inclining to brown; the length and weight nearly the ſame. It ſhould ſeem that the young males of the Greater Spotted Woodpecker have at firſt the whole crown of the

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head red; but that in two or three months after they leave the neſt the red feathers on the top of head are diſplaced by black ones. In this ſtate of change we have now one before us, which was killed in November. The back of the head is crimſon; the crown black, ſpotted with crimſon feathers; and what ſtrengthens this opinion is, that theſe birds are only to be met with from July to the latter end of November, as far as we have been able to collect; at leaſt we have never been able to procure ſuch at any other time.

Dr. Latham ſeems to favour this opinion. Buffon alſo appears to conſider it as a variety only of the greater ſpotted ſpecies.

The reaſon why this ſhould appear ſcarcer is, that few Woodpeckers are killed when the trees are in full foliage, and by the time the leaves are fallen theſe have aſſumed their full plumage.

WOODSPITE. Vide *Woodpecker-green.*

WREN-COMMON.

Motacilla Troglodytes. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 337. 46. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 993. *Raii Syn.* p. 80. A. 11. *Will.* p. 164. t. 42.

Sylvia Troglodytes. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 547. 148.

Regulus. *Brif.* iii. p. 425. 24.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 428.

Troglodyte, Roitelet. *Buf.* v. p. 352. t. 16. f. 1.

Wren. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 154.—*Ib.* fol. 102. t. 42. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 322. *Albin.* i. t. 53. B.—*Ib.*

Ib. Song Birds, t. p. 64. *Will. Angl.* p. 229. t. 42. *Hayes, Br. Birds*, t. 38. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 506. 143. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iii. t. 111. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 242. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 9.

This ſpecies of Warbler weighs about two drams and three quarters; length near four inches and a quarter.

The bill is ſlender, full half an inch in length, a little curved, and of a duſky brown colour; irides dark hazel. The head, neck, and upper parts of the body, are of a deep reddiſh brown, obſcurely marked with tranſverſe duſky lines; over the eye a light-coloured ſtreak; quills and tail duſky brown; the former ſpotted on the outer webs with light brown, the latter croſſed with duſky black lines; the under parts light rufous-brown; the ſides and thighs croſſed with darker lines: under tail coverts obſcurely ſpotted with black and white; legs pale brown.

This pretty little warbler, like the Redbreaſt, frequently approaches the habitation of man, and enlivens the ruſtic garden with its ſong the greater part of the year. It begins to make a neſt early in the ſpring, but frequently deſerts it before it is lined, and ſearches for a more ſecure place. It is frequently made under the thatch of out-buildings, againſt the ſide of a moſſy tree, or againſt an impending bank that ſecures it from the rain; ſometimes in a low thick buſh. But what is remarkable,

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the materials of the neſt are generally adapted to the place: if built againſt the ſide of a hay-rick, it is compoſed of hay; if againſt the ſide of a tree covered with white moſs, it is made of that material; and with green moſs if againſt a tree covered with the ſame, or in a bank. Thus inſtinct directs it for ſecurity. The lining is invariably feathers.

The eggs are ſeven or eight in number, white, ſparingly marked with ſmall reddiſh ſpots, moſt commonly at the larger end; their weight about twenty grains.

The Wren does not begin the bottom of its neſt firſt, which is uſual in moſt birds, but firſt, as it were, traces the outlines if againſt a tree, which is of an oval ſhape, and by that means faſtens it equally ſtrong to all parts, and afterwards encloſes the ſides and top, leaving only a ſmall hole near the top for entrance. If the neſt is placed under a bank, the top is firſt begun, and well ſecured in ſome ſmall cavity, by which the fabric is ſuſpended.

The food of this ſpecies is inſects, which it finds in ſufficient abundance to ſupport life even in the ſevereſt winters.

WREN-GOLDEN-CRESTED.

Motacilla Regulus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 338. 48. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 995.

Sylvia Regulus. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 548. 152.

Regulus criſtatus. *Raii Syn.* p. 79. A. 9. *Will.* p. 163. t. 42. *Briſ.* iii. p. 579. 17.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 472.

Roitelet,

Roitelet, Poul, Souci. *Buf.* v. p. 363. t. 16. f. 2.
Golden crested Wren. *Br. Zool.* N° 153.—*Ib.* fol. 101. t. S. f. 3. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 321.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 64. *Will. Angl.* p. 227. *Edw.* t. 254. 1. *Albin.* i. t. 53. *Hayes, Br. Birds,* t. 38. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 508. 145. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* iii. t. 112. *Walc. Syn.* ii. t. 243. *Pult. Cat. Dorset.* p. 9. *Don. Br. Birds,* i. t. 4.

This elegant little species of Warbler is the smallest British bird.

Its weight seldom exceeds eighty grains; length three inches and three quarters.

The bill is slender and black; irides hazel. The crown of the head is singularly beautiful; the crest is composed of a double series of feathers arising from each side, and almost meet at their points; the exterior are black, the interior bright yellow; between which, on the crown, the feathers are shorter, and of a fine deep orange; the forehead, chin, and round the eyes, whitish; the hind part of the head, neck, and back, green; the two first dashed with ash-colour; quills dusky, edged with green; at the base of the secondary quills is a black bar, above which the coverts are tipped with white, forming a narrow bar of that colour; above that the smaller coverts are black, tipped with white, which form two other small obscure bars; the under parts of the body are browniſh white, lightest

on the belly, a little tinged with yellow; the tail is ſomewhat forked, the feathers duſky, edged with yellowiſh green.

The female has the head rather leſs creſted, and the crown is bright yellow where the male is orange.

The young birds do not poſſeſs the creſt and yellow feathers till autumn.

The neſt is not made with an opening on one ſide, as deſcribed by ſome, but is in form and elegance like that of the Chaffinch, compoſed of green moſs, interwoven with wool, and invariably lined with ſmall feathers, with which it is ſo well bedded as to conceal the eggs. It is ſometimes placed againſt the body of a tree covered with ivy, but moſt times underneath a thick branch of a fir. The eggs are from ſeven to ten in number, of a browniſh white, rather darker at the larger end; their weight nine or ten grains.

This minute ſpecies braves the ſevereſt winters of our climate, being equally found in all parts in that rigorous ſeaſon; and is by no means ſo ſcarce a bird as it appears, but from its ſmallneſs is ſeldom noticed. It would in all probability be much more plentiful, but from ſome cauſe we have not been able to diſcover, the female is frequently deſtroyed at the time of incubation, and the neſt with eggs left to decay. For a further account of this beautiful little bird ſee the Introduction.

In Cornwall it is called Wood Titmouſe, in Devonſhire Tidley Goldfinch.

WREN-

WREN-GREEN. Vide *Wren-wood.*

WREN-GROUND. Vide *Wren-yellow.*

WREN-REED.

Motacilla arundinacea. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 992.

Sylvia arundinacea. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 510. 12.

Paſſer arundinaceus minor. *Raii Syn.* p. 47. A. 3? *Will.* p. 99?

Bouſcarle de Provence. *Buf.* v. p. 134?

Leſſer Reed-Sparrow. *Will. Angl.* p. 144?

Reed Wren. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* p. 184. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iii. t. 114.

The length of this ſpecies of Warbler is ſcarce five inches and a half; weight nearly three drams.

The bill is about half an inch in length, duſky above, yellowiſh beneath, and broad at the baſe; at the corner of the mouth are three ſtrong briſtles; irides hazel.

The plumage of the whole upper parts of the bird are of a plain olive-brown; the under parts yellowiſh white, lighteſt on the throat and down the middle of the belly; the ſides a little inclining to rufous-brown; from the bill to the eye is an obſcure lightiſh ſtreak; eyelids lighter, but no ſtroke over the eye; the tail is cuneiform; the feathers, like thoſe of the quills, duſky brown, edged with the ſame colour as the back; legs duſky brown.

This bird has been in general confounded with the Sedge Warbler; its form, ſize, manners, and habits, are alike, and are both migrative ſpecies;

ſo

ſo that it is difficult to diſcover which of theſe birds moſt authors mean by their deſcriptions. The Reed Wren, however, may at once be diſtinguiſhed from the other by the baſe of the bill being broader; in having no light ſtroke over the eye, which in the other is broad and conſpicuous; and in the whole upper parts being of one plain colour.

Its neſt and eggs are alſo different. The neſt is compoſed of long graſs and the ſeed branches of reeds, and lined with the finer parts of the latter; it is very deep, and conceals the bird when ſitting. This is generally faſtened by long graſs to ſeveral reeds which are drawn together for that purpoſe, and generally placed over the water. The eggs are four or five in number, rather larger than thoſe of the Sedge Warbler, of a greeniſh white, blotched all over with duſky brown.

This ſpecies is much more local than the Sedge bird, but are ſometimes found together. Their notes are ſimilar. We have found both ſpecies all along the coaſts of Kent and Suſſex, from Sandwich to Arundel, amongſt the reedy pools and ditches, eſpecially on Romney Marſh; but in Wiltſhire and Somerſetſhire, where the Sedge Warbler is found in abundance throughout the banks of the Avon, not a ſingle Reed Wren is to be found.

The neſt of this bird being deep gives ſecurity to the eggs, which would otherwiſe be thrown out

by

by the wind. We have ſeen the bird ſitting on her neſt when the wind blew hard, and at every guſt forced it almoſt to the ſurface of the water.

It makes its firſt appearance with us the latter end of April, or beginning of May, and departs in September. Is ſaid to be found in the fens of Lincolnſhire, and the banks of the river Coln in Buckinghamſhire.

WREN-WILLOW. Vide *Wren-yellow*.

WREN-WOOD.

Sylvia Sylvicola. *Lin. Tranſ.* iv. p. 35.
Regulus non criſtatus major. *Will.* p. 164.—
—*Ib. Angl.* p. 228. *White, Hiſt. Selb.* p. 55.
Wood Wren. *Lin. Tranſ.* ii. p. 245. t. 24.
Green Wren. *Albin.* ii. t. 86. 6?

This ſpecies of Warbler weighs about two drams forty grains; length five inches and a quarter. The bill is duſky; irides hazel. The upper part of the head, back, ſcapulars, wing coverts, and upper coverts of the tail, are of a lively yellow-green; over the eye is a bright brimſtone-coloured ſtreak; the cheeks and throat are yellow; the upper part of the breaſt white, tinged with yellow; the lower part, the belly, and under tail coverts, pure white; the quill-feathers are duſky, edged on their exterior webs with yellow-green; the tail a little forked, coloured like the quills, except the two outmoſt feathers, which want the yellow margin; the legs yellowiſh brown.

The

The female is rather larger, weighing about three drams; the plumage exactly like the male.

The Wood Wren is a migrative ſpecies, appearing with us firſt about the latter end of April, the females ten days or a fortnight later, and depart again in September. The reaſon this bird has been ſo little noticed as a diſtinct ſpecies is, from its great ſimilitude to the Yellow Wren, for which it has been confounded, and probably likewiſe for the Leſſer Pettychaps. But its ſuperior ſize to the latter, and the pure whiteneſs of the under tail coverts, are characteriſtic marks of diſtinction; which part in both the others is tinged with yellow; the colour of the upper parts is alſo much more vivid, and the ſtroke above the eye brighter yellow. It differs alſo from thoſe birds in manners and habits: this is found to inhabit woods only in the breeding ſeaſon. The neſt is placed on the ground, in form like both that of the other birds, being oval, with a ſmall hole near the top, conſtructed of dry graſs, a few dead leaves, and a little moſs; and invariably lined with finer graſs and a few long hairs. The other ſpecies always line their neſts with feathers.

The eggs are ſix in number, white, ſprinkled all over with purpliſh ſpots. In ſome theſe markings are confluent, inclining to ruſt-colour; their weight from eighteen to twenty-two grains.

This is not an uncommon ſpecies, having met with it in moſt parts of the ſouth of England and Wales, and as far weſtward as Cornwall. It ſeems

partial

partial to oak and beech woods, where it may be found by its ſingular note, which ſeems to expreſs the word *twee*, drawn out to ſome length, and repeated five or ſix times ſucceſſively, terminating with the ſame notes delivered in a hurried manner, at which time it ſhakes its wings. This ſeems to be the extent of its ſong, the latter part of which is chiefly left out after the breeding ſeaſon.

It is alſo found in Germany, where it is likewiſe a migrative bird. Dr. Beckſtein deſcribes it in the 27th volume of *Naturforſcher*, under the title Der Laubrogelchen (Little leaf-bird). In the Leverian Muſeum, caſe N° 271, we obſerved it inſcribed Green Wren.

WREN-YELLOW.

Motacilla Trochilus. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 338. 49. *Gmel. Syſt.* ii. p. 995.

Sylvia Trochilus. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 550. 155.

Aſilus. *Brif.* iii. p. 479. 45.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 441. *Raii Syn.* p. 80. A. 10. *Will.* p. 164.—*Ib. Angl.* p. 228.

Le Pouillot. *Buf.* v. p. 344.

Yellow Wren. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 151.—*Ib.* fol. 101. t. S. f. 2. S. 2. f. 1. *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 319. *White, Hiſt. Selb.* pp. 28. 55. *Hayes, Br. Birds*, t. 38. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 512. 147. *Don. Br. Birds*, i. t. 14. *Lewin, Br. Birds*, iii. t. 113. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 9.

VAR.

Motacilla acredula. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 338. 49. β.
Ficedula Carolinenſis. *Briſ.* iii. p. 486. 48.—*Ib.* 8vo. i. p. 443.
Œnanthe fuſco-lutea minor. *Raii Syn.* p. 186. 39.
Le Fiquier brun et jaune. *Buf.* v. p. 295.
Yellow Wren. *Edw.* t. 278. f. 2.
Scotch Wren. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 152. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 420. N.—*Ib. Sup.* p. 64. *Lath. Syn.* iv. p. 513.

PROVINCIAL.

Willow Wren. Ground Wren. Ground Huckmuck.

This ſpecies weighs about two drams and three quarters; length five inches and a quarter. The bill is duſky above, yellowiſh beneath; irides hazel. The whole upper parts of the plumage are of a greeniſh yellow-brown; the under parts are white, tinged with yellow; on the breaſt are a few yellow ſtreaks; quills duſky brown, edged with yellow; coverts yellow, thighs the ſame; tail like the quills, ſlightly edged the ſame; over the eye a faint yellowiſh ſtroke; legs light brown.

This is a plentiful ſpecies in ſome parts. Frequents wooded and encloſed ſituations, eſpecially where willows abound. Is frequently found with the Wood Wren, but does not extend ſo far to the weſt in England, as it is rarely met with in Cornwall. It comes to us early in April, and ſoon be-

gins its uſual ſong, which is ſhort, with little variety. About the latter end of the ſame month, or beginning of May, it makes a neſt of an oval ſhape, with a ſmall opening near the top, compoſed of moſs and dried graſs, and lined with feathers. This is placed in the hollow of a ditch, or in a low buſh cloſe to the ground.

The eggs are ſix or ſeven in number, white, ſpotted with light ruſt-colour towards the larger end; others are ſprinkled all over; their weight ſixteen or eighteen grains.

The plumage of this bird is ſo like that of the Leſſer Pettychaps that, were it not for its ſuperior ſize, it would be ſcarcely diſtinguiſhable. The colour of the legs, however, is an unerring mark of diſtinction. It has alſo been frequently confounded with the Wood Wren; but each have their eſſential characters; we therefore refer our readers for further particulars to thoſe ſpecies. The egg of this bird is readily diſtinguiſhed from that of the Leſſer Pettychaps, the ſpots in this being of a ruſt-colour, thoſe in the other invariably dark purple.

WRYNECK. This genus conſiſts of only a ſingle ſpecies, no other having as yet been diſcovered in any part of the world. The characters are as follows:

Bill roundiſh, ſlightly incurvated, and not very ſtrong.

Noſtrils bare of feathers, and ſomewhat concave.

Tongue

Tongue three times the length of the bill, ſlender, and armed at the point with a horny ſubſtance.

Tail conſiſts of ten flexible feathers.

Toes placed two backwards, two forwards.

WRYNECK.

Yunx torquilla. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 172. *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 423. *Raii Syn.* p. 44. A. 8. *Will.* p. 95. t. 22. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 223. 1. *Briſ.* iv. p. 4. t. 1. f. 1.—*Ib.* 8vo. ii. p. 43.

Le Torcol. *Buf.* vii. p. 84. t. 3.

Wryneck. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 83.—*Ib.* fol. 80. t. F. G. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 267. B. *Will. Angl.* p. 138. t. 22. *Albin.* i. t. 21. *Lewin, Br. Birds,* ii. t. 43. *Lath. Syn.* ii. p. 548. t. 24. —*Ib. Sup.* p. 103. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 44. *Pult. Cat. Dorſet.* p. 6. *Don. Br. Birds,* iv. t. 83.

PROVINCIAL.

Long-tongue. Emmet-hunter.

The Wryneck ſeems to be the link between the Woodpecker and the Cuckow; it has the tongue and feet of the former, but not the ſtrong angular bill or ſtiff tail; it has alſo the feet, and ſomewhat the bill, of the latter; as well as the ſame number of flexible feathers in the tail.

The weight of this beautiful bird is about ten drams; the length ſeven inches; the bill is three quarters of an inch long, nearly ſtrait, and ſharp-pointed; tongue cylindric, two inches and a quarter in length; irides light hazel, inclining to yellow.

The upper part of the head and neck, back, rump, and upper tail coverts, are aſh-colour, marked with numerous fine duſky, tranſverſe, undulated lines; from the crown of the head a black liſt runs down half way the back, diſpoſed in four indiſtinct lines; the wing coverts like the back, but inclining to rufous, and ſpotted with grey; the greater quills duſky, marked on their exterior webs with quadrangular ruſt-coloured ſpots; the chin and fore part of the neck yellowiſh white, croſſed with duſky lines; lower part of the breaſt, belly, and ſides, white, with ſmall triangular duſky ſpots; under tail coverts rufous-white, croſſed with duſky lines; the tail-feathers are broad, and rounded at their ends, and of the ſame colour as the back, with four diſtinct black bars; legs brown.

The pen or the pencil can only give a very inadequate idea of the elegant markings of this bird.

The name of Wryneck ſeems to have been given it from the ſingular manner of turning its head over its ſhoulder alternately, at which time the black liſt on the back of the neck gives it a twiſted appearance; it alſo erects all the feathers on the crown of the head in a terrific manner. It has been called the Emmet-hunter with great propriety, that inſect being its chief food.

The bill of this bird ſeems to be of little uſe in procuring ſubſiſtence, the tongue being the chief inſtrument uſed for ſuch purpoſes.

We were enabled to examine the manners of

this bird minutely by taking a female from her neſt, and confining her in a cage for ſome days. A quantity of mould with emmets and their eggs were given it; and it was curious to obſerve the tongue darted forward and retracted with ſuch velocity, and with ſuch unerring aim, that it never returned without an ant or an egg adhering to it, not transfixed by the horny point, as ſome have imagined, but retained by a peculiar tenacious moiſture, by nature provided for that purpoſe. While it is feeding the body is motionleſs, the head only is turned to every ſide, and the motion of the tongue is ſo rapid that an ant's egg, which is of a light colour, and more conſpicuous than the tongue, has ſomewhat the appearance of moving towards the mouth by attraction, as a needle flies to a magnet. The bill is rarely uſed except to remove the mould in order to get more readily at theſe inſects; where the earth is hollow the tongue is thruſt into all the cavities to rouſe the ants; for this purpoſe the horny appendage is extremely ſerviceable, as a guide to the tongue. We have ſeen the Green Woodpecker take its food in a ſimilar manner; and moſt probably every ſpecies of that genus does the ſame.

The Wryneck makes a noiſe very much like the ſmaller ſpecies of Hawks, which it frequently repeats in the ſpring, ſoon after its arrival, which is generally about the middle of April, ſometimes earlier in that month. Appearing at the ſame time

with the Cuckow, it has been termed that bird's ſervant or attendant.

If this bird is ſurpriſed in its neſt, it has a ſingular action of defence: ſtretching itſelf at full length, and erecting the feathers on the head, it ſuddenly riſes, making at the ſame time a ſhort hiſſing noiſe, ſomething like that of a cock Turkey. This was frequently done in the cage when it was approached.

It is not uncommon in the ſouthern and eaſtern parts of the kingdom, but is more ſcarce weſtward, and rarely if ever found in Cornwall. It chiefly inhabits woods, or thickly-encloſed countries, where trees abound, or orchards; is ſeldom obſerved to climb trees, although the feet ſeem calculated for that purpoſe.

It makes no neſt, but depoſits its eggs, to the number of nine or ten, in the hole of a decayed tree, on the rotten wood; theſe are perfectly white, weighing about thirty-ſeven grains.

WYNKERNEL. Vide *Gallinule-ſpotted.*

Y.

YAFFLE, or YAFFLER. Vide *Woodpecker-green.*
YARWHELP. Vide *Godwit-common.*
YARWIP. Vide *Godwit-common.*
YELLOW-BIRD. Vide *Oriole.*
YELLOW-BIRD-LITTLE. Vide *Wren-yellow.*
YELLOW-HAMMER. Vide *Bunting-yellow.*
YELPER. Vide *Avoſet.*

SANDPIPER-LITTLE.

Tringa pucilla. *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 252. 20.

A female of this ſpecies, lately killed on the ſouth coaſt of Devonſhire, differs ſomewhat from that deſcribed in the *Britiſh Zoology*; and as it is an extremely rare bird in England we judge it proper to give a deſcription of it in this place.

Weight ſix drams; length ſix inches.

Bill duſky, three quarters of an inch long, very ſlender, a little bending downward, and rather larger near the point than in the middle; irides duſky. The forehead, crown of the head, back of the neck, back and ſcapulars, dark cinereous, duſky down the ſhafts, except on the neck, which is rather lighter coloured than the reſt; from the bill to the eye a duſky brown ſtreak; above that an obſcure dirty white one; chin and throat white; fore part of the neck and upper breaſt pale cinereous-brown; lower breaſt, belly, vent, and under tail coverts, pure white; primores, ſecondaries, and the greater coverts immediately impending them, duſky, very ſlightly tipped with white, moſt ſo on the coverts, and the primores margined with white on the outer webs, except the two firſt; the ſhaft of the firſt quill is white, the others duſky brown; ſpurious wing, and ſmaller coverts near it, duſky; thoſe along the ridge of the wing duſky and cinereous; the reſt of the coverts and tertials cinereous, like the back, a few of the former edged with pale rufous-brown; the rump and upper tail coverts duſky, the feathers

ſlightly tipped with cinereous; the tail is cuneiform, compoſed of twelve feathers, the ſix middle ones are cinereous, the two middlemoſt inclining to duſky; the three outer feathers on each ſide pure white; legs light olive-brown, three quarters of an inch long; claws black; outer toe very ſlightly connected at the baſe by a membrane to the middle one.

This bird was ſhot for a Jack Snipe on a ſalt marſh not very remote from the ſea in the month of November.

SANDPIPER-YELLOW-LEGGED.

Tringa Flavipes.

This ſpecies is about the ſize of the Grey Sandpiper; length eleven inches and a half.

Bill one inch and a half long, black half way from the end, baſe yellow; irides light yellow. Head and neck cinereous, ſtreaked with duſky; the upper parts of the body cinereous-brown, the middle of each feather duſky; wing coverts the ſame; beneath the ſpurious wing a ſmall patch of white; primary quill-feathers duſky, the firſt with a white ſhaft; ſecondaries white half way from their tips; the under parts white; rump the ſame; the tail and its upper coverts cinereous-brown; under tail coverts ſpeckled with duſky; legs orange yellow.

This bird was bought in the market at Bath in the winter, a drawing of which was taken by Mr. Robins of that place, painter of natural hiſtory, from whom we obtained the deſcription, with a drawing.

It appears to be a nondeſcript ſpecies, or at leaſt is eſſentially different from any one of the genus hitherto deſcribed.

A LIST OF BRITISH BIRDS,

SYSTEMATICALLY ARRANGED INTO

ORDINES, GENERA, AND SPECIES.

DIVISION I. LAND BIRDS.
DIVISION II. WATER BIRDS.

DIV. I.

ORDER I. Rapacious.

GENUS I.

FALCON.		FALCO.
Golden Eagle,	-	Chryſaetos.
Sea E.	-	Offifragus.
Ringtail E.	-	Fulvus.
Cinereous E.	-	Albicilla.
Oſprey,	-	Haliæetus.
Common Buzzard,	-	Buteo.
Honey B.	-	Apivorus.
Moor B.	-	Æruginoſus.
Goſhawk,	-	Palumbarius.

Kite,

Kite,	-	Milvus.
Gentil Falcon,	-	Gentilis.
Peregrine F.	-	Peregrinus.
Spotted F.	-	Verſicolor.
Rough-legged F.	-	Lagopus.
Grey F.	-	Griſeus.
Jerfalcon,	-	Iſlandicus.
Lanner,	-	Lanareus.
Hen-harrier,	-	Cyaneus.
Keſtril,	-	Tinnunculus.
Sparrow-Hawk,	-	Niſus.
Hobby,	-	Subbuteo.
Merlin,	-	Æſalon.
Aſh-coloured F.	-	Cineraceus.

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GENUS II.

OWL.		STRIX.
Great-eared O.	-	Bubo.
Long-eared O.	-	Otus.
Short-eared O.	-	Brachyotus.
White O.	-	Flammea.
Tawny O.	-	Stridula.
Little O.	-	Paſſerina.

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GENUS III.

SHRIKE.		LANIUS.
Great Cinereous Shrike,	-	Excubitor.
Red-backed Shrike,	-	Collurio.
Wood Chat,	-	Rutilus.

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ORDER

ORDER II. Pies.

GENUS IV.

CROW.	CORVUS.
Raven,	Corax.
Crow,	Corone.
Rook,	Frugilegus.
Hooded Crow,	Cornix.
Jackdaw,	Monedula.
Jay,	Glandarius.
Magpie,	Pica.
Red-legged Crow,	Graculus.
Nutcracker,	Caryocatactes.

GENUS V.

ROLLER.	CORACIAS.
Garrulus Roller,	Garrula.

GENUS VI.

ORIOLE.	ORIOLUS.
Golden Oriole,	Galbula,

GENUS VII.

CUCKOW.	CUCULUS.
Common Cuckow,	Canorus.

GENUS VIII.

WRYNECK.	YUNX.
Common Wryneck,	Torquilla.

GENUS

GENUS IX.

WOODPECKER.	PICUS.
Great Black W.	Martius.
Greater Spotted W.	Major.
Middle Spotted W.	Medius.
Leſſer Spotted W.	Minor.
Hairy W.	Villoſus.
Green W.	Viridis.

GENUS X.

KINGSFISHER.	ALCEDO.
Common K.	Iſpida.

GENUS XI.

NUTHATCH.	SITTA.
European N.	Europæa.

GENUS XII.

BEE-EATER.	MEROPS.
Common Bee-eater,	Apiaſter.

GENUS XIII.

HOOPOE.	UPUPA.
Common H.	Epops.

GENUS XIV.

CREEPER.	CERTHIA.
Common C.	Familiaris.

ORDER III. Paſſerine.

GENUS XV.

STARE.	STURNUS.
Common S.	Vulgaris.

GENUS

GENUS XVI.

THRUSH.	TURDUS.
Miſſel Thruſh,	Viſcivorus.
Throſtle,	Muſicus.
Fieldfare,	Pilaris.
Redwing,	Iliacus.
Blackbird,	Merula.
Ring Ouzel,	Torquatus.
Water O.	Cinclus.
Roſe-coloured Thruſh,	Roſeus.

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GENUS XVII.

CHATTERER.	AMPELIS.
Waxen Chatterer	Garrulus.

1

GENUS XVIII.

GROSBEAK.	LOXIA.
Common Croſsbill,	Curviroſtra.
Hawfinch,	Coccothrauſtes.
Pine Groſbeak,	Enucleator.
Greenfinch,	Chloris.
Bulfinch,	Pyrrhula.

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GENUS XIX.

BUNTING.	EMBERIZA.
Common Bunting,	Miliaria.
Yellow B.	Citrinella.
Reed B.	Schæniclus.

Snow

Snow Bunting,	-	Nivalis.
Tawny B.	-	Glacialis.
Mounting B.	-	Montana.
Green-headed B.	-	Tunſtalli.
Cirl B.	-	Cirlus.

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GENUS XX.

FINCH.		FRINGILLA.
Houſe Sparrow,	-	Domeſtica.
Tree Sparrow,	-	Montana.
Chaffinch,	-	Cælebs.
Brambling,	-	Montifringilla.
Goldfinch,	-	Carduelis.
Siſkin,	-	Spinus.
Common Linnet,	-	Linota.
Greater Redpole,	-	Cannabina.
Leſſer Redpole,	-	Linaria.
Twite,	-	Montium.

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GENUS XXI.

FLYCATCHER.		MUSCICAPA.
Spotted Flycatcher,	-	Griſola.
Pied F.	-	Atricapilla.

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GENUS XXII.

LARK.		ALAUDA.
Sky Lark,	-	Arvenſis.
Wood L.	-	Arborea.
Red L.	-	Rubra.

Leſſer-

Leſſer-creſted Lark,	-	Criſtatella.
Field L.	--	Minor.
Tit L.	--	Pratenſis.
Pipit L.	--	Trivialis.
Rock L.	--	Petroſus.

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GENUS XXIII.

WAGTAIL.		MOTACILLA
White Wagtail,	-	Alba.
Grey W.	-	Boarula.
Yellow W.	-	Flava.

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GENUS XXIV.

WARBLER.		SYLVIA. (Motacilla, *Lin.*)
Nightingale,	-	Luſcinia.
Greater Pettychaps,	-	Hortenſis.
Leſſer Ditto,	-	Hippolais.
Hedge W.	-	Modularis.
White-throat,	-	Cinerea.
Leſſer White-throat,	-	Sylviella.
Graſshopper W.	-	Locuſtella.
Sedge W.	-	Salicaria.
Dartford W.	-	Dartfordienſis.
Redbreaſt,	-	Rubecula.
Wheat-ear,	-	Oenanthe.
Stone Chat,	-	Rubicola.
Whin Chat,	-	Rubetra.
Common Wren,	-	Troglodytes.
Gold-creſted W.	-	Regulus.

Yellow

Yellow Wren,	-	Trochilus.
Wood W.	-	Sylvicola.
Reed W.	-	Arundinacea.
Redſtart,	-	Phœnicurus.
Blackcap,	-	Atricapilla.

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GENUS XXV.

TITMOUSE.		PARUS.
Great Titmouſe,	-	Major.
Marſh T.	-	Paluſtris.
Colemouſe,	-	Ater.
Blue T.	-	Cæruleus.
Long-tailed T.	-	Caudatus.
Bearded T.	-	Biarmicus.
Creſted T.	-	Criſtatus.

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GENUS XXVI.

SWALLOW.		HIRUNDO.
Chimney Swallow,	-	Ruſtica.
Martin,	-	Urbica.
Sand Martin,	-	Riparia.
Swift,	-	Apus.

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GENUS XXVII.

GOATSUCKER.		CAPRIMULGUS.
European Goatſucker,	-	Europæus.

ORDER IV. Columbine.

GENUS XXVIII.

DOVE.		COLUMBA.
Ring Dove,	-	Palumbus.

Rock

Rock Dove,	-	Œnas.
Turtle D.	-	Turtur.

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ORDER V. Gallinaceous.

GENUS XXIX.

PHEASANT.		PHASIANUS.
Common Pheaſant,	-	Colchicus.

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GENUS XXX.

GROUS.		TETRAO.
Wood Grous,	-	Urogallus.
Black Gr.	-	Tetrix.
Red Gr.	-	Scoticus.
Ptarmigan,	-	Lagopus.

4

GENUS XXXI.

PARTRIDGE.		PERDIX. (Tetrao, *Lin.*)
Common Partridge,	-	Cinerea.
Guernſey P.	-	Rufa.
Quail,	-	Coturnix.

3

GENUS XXXII.

BUSTARD.		OTIS.
Great Buſtard,	-	Tarda.
Little B.	-	Tetrax.
Thick-kneed B.	-	Œdicnemus.

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DIV. II.

WATER BIRDS.

ORDER VI. Grallæ.

GENUS XXXIII.

SPOONBILL.	PLATALEA.
White Spoonbill, -	Leucorodia

GENUS XXXIV.

HERON.	ARDEA.
Common Heron, -	Cinerea.
Crane, -	Grus.
White Stork, -	Ciconia.
Great White H. -	Alba.
Night H. -	Nycticorax.
African H. -	Caſpica.
Bittern, -	Stellaris.
Little B. -	Minuta.
Egret, -	Garzetta.
Gardenian H. -	Gardeni.

GENUS XXXV.

IBIS.	TANTALUS.
Gloſſy Ibis, -	Igneus.

GENUS XXXVI.

CURLEW.	NUMENIUS. (Scolopax, *Lin.*)
Common Curlew, -	Arquata.
	Whimbrel,

Whimbrel,	Phæopus.
Pygmy Curlew,	Pygmeus.

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GENUS XXXVII.

SNIPE.	SCOLOPAX.
Woodcock,	Rusticola.
Great Snipe,	Major.
Brown Sn.	Grisea.
Common Sn.	Gallinago.
Jack Sn.	Gallinula.
Jadreka Sn.	Limosa.
Spotted Sn.	Totanus.
Common Godwit,	Œgocephala.
Red Godwit,	Lapponica.
Cinereous G.	Canescens.
Cambridge G.	Cantabrigiensis.
Greenshank,	Glottis.
Redshank,	Calidris.

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GENUS XXXVIII.

SANDPIPER.	TRINGA.
Ruff,	Pugnax.
Lapwing,	Vanellus.
Gambet,	Gambetta.
Grey S.	Squatarola.
Ash-coloured S.	Cinerea.
Green S.	Ocropus.
Common S.	Hypoleucos.
Spotted S.	Macularia.
Red S.	Islandica.

Little Sandpiper,	-	Pusilla.
Wood S.	-	Glareola.
Purre,	-	Cinclus.
Dunlin,	-	Alpina.
Knot,	-	Canutus.
Turnstone,	-	Interpres.
Greenwich S.	-	Grenovicensis.
Black S.	-	Lincolnienſis.
Brown S.	-	Fusca.
Purple S.	-	Nigricans.
Yellow-legged S.		Flavipes.

GENUS XXXIX.

PLOVER.		CHARADRIUS.
Golden Plover,	-	Pluvialis.
Dotterel,	-	Morinellus.
Ringed P.	-	Hiaticula.
Sanderling,	-	Calidris.
Long-legged P.	-	Himantopus.
* Cream-coloured P.	-	Curſor.

GENUS XL.

OYSTER-CATCHER.		HÆMATOPUS.
Pied Oyſter-catcher,	-	Oſtralegus.

GENUS XLI.

RAIL.		RALLUS.
Water Rail,	-	Aquaticus.

* Dr. Latham has removed this bird in his *Index Ornithologicus* into a new genus called Curſorius, under the ſpecific title of Europæus.

GENUS

GENUS XLII.

GALLINULE.		GALLINULA. (Rallus & Fulica, *Lin*)
Crake G.	-	Crex.
Common G.	-	Chloropus.
Spotted G.	-	Porzana.

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ORDER VII. Pinnatipedes.

GENUS XLIII.

PHALAROPE.		PHALAROPUS.
Red Phalarope,	-	Hyperboreus.
Grey Ph.	-	Lobatus.

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GENUS XLIV.

COOT.		FULICA.
Common Coot.	-	Atra.
Greater C.	-	Aterrima.

2

GENUS XLV.

GREBE.		PODICEPS. (Colymbus, *Lin.*)
Crested Grebe,	-	Cristatus.
Dusky Grebe,	-	Obscurus.
Eared Gr.	-	Auritus.
Red-necked Gr.	-	Rubricolis.
Little Gr.	-	Minor.
Black-chin Gr.	-	Hebridicus.
Sclavonian Gr.	-	Cornutus.

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ORDER VIII. Palmipedes.

GENUS XLVI.

AVOSET.		RECURVIROSTRA.
Scooping Avoſet,	-	Avocetta.

GENUS XLVII.

AUK.		ALCA.
Great Auk,	-	Impennis.
Razor-billed A.	-	Torda.
Black-billed A.	-	Pica.
Puffin,	-	Arctica.
Little A.	-	Alle.

GENUS XLVIII.

GUILLEMOT.		URIA. (Colymbus, *Lin.*)
Fooliſh Guillemot,	-	Troile.
Leſſer G.	-	Minor.
Black G.	-	Grylle.

GENUS XLXIX.

DIVER.		COLYMBUS.
Northern Diver,	-	Glacialis.
Imber D.	-	Immer.
Speckled D.	-	Stellatus.
Black-throated D.	-	Arcticus.
Red-throated D.	-	Septentrionalis.

GENUS.

GENUS L.

TERN.		STERNA.
Sandwich Tern,	-	Boysii.
Common T.	-	Hirundo.
Lesser T.	-	Minuta.
Black T.	-	Fissipes.
Brown T.	-	Obscura.

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GENUS LI.

GULL.		LARUS.
Arctic Gull,	-	Parasiticus.
Black-headed G.	-	Ridibundus.
Black-toed G.	-	Crepidatus.
Brown-headed G.	-	Erythropus.
Common G.	-	Canus.
Great Black-backed G.	-	Marinus.
Less Black-backed G.	-	Argentatus.
Herring G.	-	Fuscus.
Laughing G.	-	Atricilla.
Red-legged G.	-	Cinerarius.
Skua G.	-	Catarractes.
Tarrock G.	-	Tridactylus.
Wagel G.	-	Nævius.
Winter G.	-	Hybernus.
Kittiwake.	-	Rissa.

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GENUS LII.

PETREL.		PROCELLARIA.
Fulmar Petrel,	-	Glacialis.
Shearwater P.	-	Puffinus.
Stormy P.	-	Pelagica.

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GENUS LIII.

MERGANSER.	MERGUS.
Goosander,	Merganser.
Dun-diver,	Castor.
Red-breasted M.	Serrator.
Smew,	Albellus.
Minute M.	Minutus.

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GENUS LIV.

DUCK.	ANAS.
Whistling Swan,	Cygnus (ferus.)
Grey-lag Goose,	Anser.
Red-breasted G.	Ruficollis.
White-fronted G.	Albifrons.
Bean G.	Segetum.
Bernacle G.	Erythropus.
Brent G.	Bernicla.
Eider D.	Mollissima.
Velvet D.	Fusca.
Scoter,	Nigra.
Common Wild D.	Boschas.
Shieldrake,	Tadorna.
Scaup D.	Marila.
Shoveler,	Clypeata.
Red-breasted Sh.	Rubens.
Ferruginous D.	Ferruginea.
Bimaculated D.	Glocitans.
Gadwall,	Strepera.

Wigeon,

Wigeon,	-	Penelope.
Pochard,	-	Ferina.
Pintail D.	-	Acuta.
Long-tailed D.	-	Glacialis.
Golden-eye,	-	Clangula.
Morillon, +	-	Glaucion.
Tufted D.	-	Fuligula.
Garganey,	-	Querquedula.
Teal,	-	Crecca.
Harlequin D.	-	Hiſtrionica.
King D.	-	Spectabilis.

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GENUS LV.

PELICAN.		PELECANUS.
Corvorant,	-	Carbo.
Shag,	-	Graculus.
Gannet,	-	Baſſanus,

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EXPLANATION

EXPLANATION

OF SOME

TECHNICAL TERMS

Uſed in ORNITHOLOGY by LINNÆUS and others, and in this WORK.

Cere. Cera.	The naked ſkin that covers the baſe of the bill in the Hawk kind.
Lore. Lorum.	The ſpace between the bill and eye, which in ſome birds, eſpecially of the Grebe kind, is naked.
Orbit. Orbita.	The ſkin that ſurrounds the eye, which in ſome birds is bare of feathers, as in the Heron.
Iris, or Irides.	That part of the eye ſurrounding the pupil, frequently of a different colour.
Nictitating membrane.	A membrane capable of extending over the eye to preſerve it, and yet ſufficiently tranſparent

	tranſparent to admit the rays of light. Conſpicuous in the Owl genus.
Alula ſpuria. Baſtard wing.	A ſmall joint at the baſe of the greater quill-feathers furniſhed with three or four ſtiff feathers.
Vibreſſæ pectinatæ.	Stiff hairs that grow on each ſide the mouth in a regular form, as in the Goat-ſucker.
Primary quill-feathers, or primaries. Primores.	The largeſt feathers of the wing, ariſing from the firſt joint.
Secondary quill-feathers. Secondaries. Secondariæ.	The quill-feathers that ariſe from the ſecond joint.
Greater wing-coverts. Tectrices ſecundæ.	Thoſe feathers which immediately cover the baſe of the quills.
Leſſer wing-coverts. Tectrices primæ.	Thoſe ſmaller feathers which cover the wing in ſeveral rows above the greater coverts.
Under wing-coverts.	Thoſe feathers covering the wing underneath.

Upper

Upper tail-coverts. Uropygium.	Thoſe feathers immediately covering the baſe of the tail-feathers.
Under tail-coverts.	Thoſe feathers covering the baſe of the tail beneath.
Vent feathers.	Thoſe which lie between the vent and under tail-coverts.
Scapular feathers.	Thoſe which ariſe from the ſhoulders, and cover the ſides of the back.
Rectrices.	The tail.
Nucha.	The hind part of the head.
Roſtrum ſubulatum.	A ſtrait and ſlender bill.
Roſtrum cultratum.	A bill with ſharp edges.
Unguiculatum.	A bill with a nail at the end, as in the Ducks.
Lingua ciliata.	The tongue when edged with briſtles, as in the Ducks.
Integra.	When quite plain.
Lumbriciformis.	When the tongue is long, round, and ſlender, like a worm, as in Woodpeckers.
Nares Lineares.	When the noſtrils are very narrow.
Marginatæ.	When a rim round the noſtrils.

Fin-

Fin-footed. Pes lobatus. Pinnatus.	Such as the Grebes.
Scalloped.	When the membranes of the toes are indented, as in the Phalarope and Coot.
Pes ſcanſorius.	When formed for climbing, like the Woodpecker.
Pes tridactylus.	Such as want the back-toe.
Semi-palmated. Pes Semipalmatus.	When the webs reach only half way the toes.
Ungue poſtico ſeſſili.	When the hind claw adheres to the leg without any toe, as in the Petrel.
Digitis 4 omnibus palmatis.	When all four toes are connected together by a web, as in the Corvorant.
Pes compedes.	When the legs are placed ſo far behind as to be rendered almoſt uſeleſs in walking, as in the Grebes and Divers.

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